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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 18 THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, DECEMBER 22, 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

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VULCAN - ALBERTA

U. F. A. Notice.

A meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held in the Masonic Hall on Friday, December 24th, at 2-30 prompt.

This will be an important meeting as it is likely to be the only one preceeding the Annual Convention held at Calgary on January 18th.

All members are requested to be present.

Grain Yields Wanted

The Advocate has been in receipt of communications regarding the various grain yields of the district which have been published in these columns from time to time. These yields, and others are asked for for the purpose of giving widespread publicity to what the grain fields of Vulcan can do, and we shall be very glad to receive any further yields to those already published.

This opportunity of getting Vulcan into touch with people outside should not be missed and we hope that many farmers and others will give us their co-operation in order that we may submit everything that will be of value.

Mr. P. H. Irving was a business visitor to Calgary on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Some Good Yields

We are apprised of two splendid yields of grain, one half a mile from Vulcan, on the S. E. quarter of 32 16-24, the property of Mr. Claude Terwillige, and the other on the farm of Mr. Joseph Myers, of Reid Hill.

The particulars of the former are as follows:

Land ready for seed, breaking and summer fallow $5.35; cost up to harvest, $7.24; stooked, ready for machine, $8.84; delivered to cars, $14 25; wheat, gross yield per acre, 32.96; net profit per acre, 18-70.

The average of this field of wheat was 42 bushels per acre.

Mr. Joseph Myers, from 170 acres, of which 60 acres was stubble, and the rest new breaking and summer fallow, received 7,600 bushels of wheat The average of this is 44¾ bushels to the acre. The wheat on the new breaking went 58 bushels to the acre.

Our Armada correspondent sends us particulars of the good yields out in that part of the country, and they certainly are not behind anything in their vicinity.

Mr. Bruce Cressman reports an average yield of 115 bushels of oats to the acre. Messrs. Galbraith's wheat, on fall ploughing went 64.6 bushels to the acre; on fallow 60 and 49 on breaking, giving the splendid average of 50 bushels to the acre from 105 acres. Mr. T. M. Wilson was also pleased with his crop which went well over 46 bushels to the acre on an average and it is said that no crop in the Armada district has gone under an average of 45 bushels to the acre, which is as good a record as any single district can show.

Red Cross Whist Drive

The Red Cross whist drive and impromptu dance held last Friday evening was the most successful one held so far, a large attendance being present. Whist was played first, and then refreshments were served, after which came dancing until well after midnight.

The scores in the whist were not so high as those made previously, the best being that of Mrs. Smithson, 141. Miss Tector 138 and Mrs. Trail and Mr. Reeves 136.

Miss Tector leads in the aggregate with 428. Mrs Trail being second with 425. Mr Grant's 141 is the best single score so far.

During the evening the chairman announced that an entertainment would be given in January, probably on January 21st, when a dialogue entitled 'A pair of Lunatics' and a farce, 'Freezing a mother in law' would be given.

Farewell Party.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rannells were the host and hostess at a very pleasant little farewell party which they gave at their residence on Friday evening last in honour of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ferguson, who were leaving for Forest River, North Dakota.

A large number of friends were present to bid Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson good fortune in their new venture.

During the evening many musical number were given and cards and dancing were also indulged in.

During the evening the departing guests were presented with a handsome gift as a mark of esteem from those present. The presentation was made by T. R. Farrand.

A dainty supper was served during the evening, and the party broke up towards the early hours.

The Womens Institute

The December meeting of the Womens Institute brought to a close the most successful year in the history of the Institute.

The meetings throughout the year have been exceedingly interesting and profitable, and many papers and addresses have been given which will help to raise the standard of home life to higher and nobler ideals.

During the year the Institute has donated boxes of clothing for Belgian Relief and to the Salvation Army Home in Calgary, also one hundred and fifty dollars to the Provincial Red Cross Society.

It is hoped that the coming year will bring an increased interest and a greater membership to assist the new officers who are as follows:

President, Mrs. James Allan; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. A Schenck and Mrs John Gardner; secretary treasurer, Mrs. R. K. B. Knowles; directors, Mrs A. Mitchell, Mrs. D. K Allan and Mrs W. A. Howes.

Curling Meeting

The results of the two curling meetings that were held last week were productive of much change being made from the club's former standing. For one thing the price of membership has been changed. The new members joining this year pays $10 for the privilige If he wants to place himself on the same footing as last year's member and become a member of the syndicate, he pays an extra $3. The number of rinks has also been extended from eight to ten. This change necessitated a resorting of the skips and the following are the new rinks, the first named being the skip, For the rinks of Messrs Spooner, T. B. LeBlow, A. Pentland, F Elves and S D. Skene, new member yet to join will fill in the vacancies.

H. W. Reeves, R. Glover, Dr. Knowles, W. Butchart. Wolfe, D. Jones, W. Allan, C. Henry, A. Trail, A. Flood G Whicher, T. Farrand Dr. Nelson, W Torgerson, A. Mutz, M. LeBow. W Grant E. Charters, W. Howes D Steeves. A. G. Spooner, A. Mitchell, C Clark, and another. T. B. LeBow, R Elves, J. Dewie and another. A. Pentland, Dr. Carson, A. Dickinson and another. F. Elves, P. W. L. Clark, M H. Kahler and another. S. D. Skene, R. Dodds. D. K. Allan and another.

The schedule for games will be made up in the course of a day or so.

Red Cross Needs Money

Anyone who wishes to gain an idea of the expenses which the Red Cross has to meet, should consult the financial report of any hospital.

A first-class, modern hospital requires elaborate scientific apparatus of all kinds In all its appointments it needs the best that money can buy or else its work is a failure. The fact that the new General hospital in Toronto, with accommodation for a few thousand patients, cost in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 will give some idea of the task of the Canadian Red Cross, which has to provide for tens of thousands of patients.

Perhaps a large part of the general public is of the impression that Red Cross work is only hurried relief work, requiring, in the way of equipment, only a few yards of bandage, a parcel of splints, a few stretchers, bearers, and motor ambulances, The equipment of first aid is, it is true, not elaborate, but it should be remembered that conveying the wounded from the firing line is only the begining of Red Cross activity.

The wounded soldier has to be nursed back to health. His injuries are such as to need the utmost possible perfection of surgery. The Red Cross cannot provide proper medical attention except with all the apparatus of a perfectly appointed hospital. False medical economy means thousands of avoidable deaths.

In the rear of the colossal armies now locked in terrible combat thousands of hospitals are needed, each with a perfect equipment. The expense of this is enormous, but it is certain, above all things, that the wounded soldier has a prior claim upon every form of national or individual wealth.

The Red Cross must be supported and maintained in the greatest possible state of efficiency. Let everyone who is disposed to make a low estimate of its financial needs make some enquiries as to the cost of running one hospital, and then multiply that sum by 10,000 or more,

He will then have a striking arithmetical proof of the gigantic financial burden of the Red Cross Society.

Special Service

On Sunday the Christmas service will be held at the Presbyterian Church, In the morning the service will be for the children and in the evening the Christmas sermon will be prescined.

On Friday night, December 31st, New Year's Eve, the usual Watchnight service will be held, the service commencing at 11:30. This service was inaugurated in Vulcan two years ago, this being the third service. It is a service which has great popularity, being splendidly attended each year. In former years, the members of the I. O. O. F. Lodge have attended it as this is the night of their annual banquet, and there is a possibility of their being present this year.

Local Items of Interest

Mr. J. H. Monnen, Reid Hill, is making a trip to Sarnia, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. N Ferguson were in Brooks last week on a visit to their daughter.

Mr. Charles Wooters and his sister are making a trip to Kansas.

Mr. W. N. Adam of Reid Hill has left on a visit to points in Nabraska.

Mr J. H. Sheeran has left during the past few days for the east.

Mr. T R. Hays was in Calgary during the weekend, returning to Vulcan on Monday morning.

The Rebekah Lodge is steadily growing for on Monday evening last nine new members were initiated.

Cut flowers for Christmas at the D. C. Jones Drug Store.

Mothers Favorite—$2.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

Don't forget that the Fax-Wilson Fun show is the best treat of the season. Book your seat now at Kahler's.

Mr John McRoberts has left for a visit to Tilsonberg, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomander have left for a visit to friends in various parts of N. Dakota.

Mrs. C. H. Nelson, who went to California to visit friends some weeks ago, returned to Vulcan on Sunday.

Ladies suits made to measure, $25.00 up Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

Mr. Joseph Spanke is making a trip to Illinois.

Mr. J. L. Kehr and his son Edgar are making an auto trip down to Havre, Montana. They will return for Christmas.

Why not a Singer Sewing Machine for the wife's Christmas present? Kanler has them.

The spirit of Christmas is beautifully expressed in floral gifts. D. C. Jones has them.

Mrs. Colerick and family are leaving for a trip to the eastern states.

Mr. and Mrs. J.N. Johnston are spending their Christmas holidays with friends in Manitoba.

Mr and Mrs. J. F. Dole and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wyatt were among those of Vulcan and district who visited the Fat Stock Show at Calgary during the past week.

Why not a pair of glasses for father's or mother's Christmas? See Kahler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ferguson left on Monday of this week for Forest River, N. Dakota, where they intend to make their new home,

Mr. and Mrs. John Douglass have left for a Christmas trip to points in North Dakota and Iowa.

Mr. Joseph Jopling of Champion has left for Denver, Colorado, where he will spend the winter.

The Ferrodale school will close for the Christmas and New Year holidays on Thursday December 23rd, to be reopened on Tuesday, January 4th.

See those Souvenir spoons at Kahler's Jewellery store.

Mrs. Claude Clark and Mrs. S. Forrester left on Monday for a Christmas trip to Yetter, Iowa.

A beautiful blooming plant or a tastefully arranged box of cut flowers for Christmas at the D. C. Jones Drug Store.

Mrs. B. J. Jarrette, who has been paying a visit to her sister, Mrs. George Hendry, left for her home at Rensselaer Indiana on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Knowles was a Calgary visitor for a few days last week.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark was a business visitor to High River and Calgary last week, returning on Saturday.

We understand that the Skating and Hockey Club members are making arrangements for a dance to be held soon after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Butchart were in Lethbridge on Monday attending the funeral of their late friend Mr. John V. J. Davis, who died on Friday evening last from appendicitis. Mr. Davis was one of the most popular members of the 39th Battalion.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilson have left for a trip through the States. For the Christmas holidays they will visit their daughter who lives at Seattle, Washington. Prior to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's departure their friends in the Armada district gave them quite a pleasant send-off.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

At the same time, he did not neglect his opportunities. He followed swiftly and silently until he came to the main corridor on the first landing. Here, to his surprise, the woman turned into one of the bedrooms, the room used by the head of the house. She closed the door behind her.

What to do next? But Geoffrey was not long in doubt. Ralph was standing by his side, a dark lantern in his hand.

"Where did she go?" he whispered.

"You heard her, then?" asked Geoffrey.

"Of course, I heard everything. I see with my ears. Naturally you guessed who she was. But what room did she go into?"

"My grandfather's."

"So I expected. But she means to visit all the rooms in turn. You need not be afraid; she will be there for some minutes. What do you see outside?"

Geoffrey made a close examination with the lantern.

"I see a tangle of small wires on the floor," he said. "They come up from the vaults."

"Where they are attached to a queer looking instrument?"

"Yes, yes. I see you know all about it. One of the wires runs under the door into the room where Mrs. May is engaged."

"And where she will be engaged for some time," said Ralph. "Move that book ladder and look over the fan light."

There were books on high shelves in the corridor, and a light librarian's ladder close at hand. Geoffrey propped this against the door and looked in through the open fanlight. All the bedroom doors had fanlights at Ravenspur.

The lantern slide was on the dressing table and, standing on a chair by a fireplace, was Mrs. May. She had pinned the thin wire to the wall cunningly, and had turned the end of it into a plate that stood on the mantelshelf. From a flask she poured a little white powder into the plate.

This was done, she seemed to be satisfied. Geoffrey whipped the ladder away and the woman emerged from the room. Once more she went along the corridor with firm, resolute step, and the air of one who knows what she is doing and has a definite object in view.

From one bedroom to another she went, leaving a wire in each until every room occupied by one of the Ravenspur family had been visited. Geoffrey's room was the last. When she had finished here she took up a pair of scissors and tapped the wire. Outside the door Geoffrey and Ralph could hear the noise distinctly.

Ralph's jaws came together with a click.

"The key is outside your room door," he whispered. "Turn it."

Geoffrey wondered, but he hastened to comply. The key turned with an ease and silence that testified to the fact of its having been carefully oiled.

"What does it all mean?" Geoffrey whispered.

"She is going to test her machinery," said Ralph with a chuckle. "And she is going one step farther to her own destruction. Listen."

Again came the faint tap, and then down from far below the purring jar of electrical apparatus in motion. There was silence inside the room for a moment and then Geoffrey saw the handle turn. It was turned softly at first, then more quickly, and finally it was tugged as an angry child snatches at a toy.

Ralph chuckled. The diabolical mirth seemed to come deep from his throat.

"She is trying to get out," Geoffrey whispered.

"Of course she is," Ralph replied. "But not quite yet."

The lock was rattling loudly by this time; there was a half angry, half frightened muttering from within. And then there came a long piercing, waiting scream, as if of a woman in the last agony before death.

Geoffrey would have started back, but Ralph restrained him.

"No, no," he whispered violently. "It is all right; everything is turning out splendidly."

"But she is a woman and in deadly peril, uncle."

"I know it, lad. Five minutes more and that fiend will be beyond further mischief. She has been trying the effect of her infernal contrivance and will be hoist with her own petard. She is scared to death. She imagines she has fastened herself in and can't get out."

"But this is murder," Geoffrey cried.

"I dare say some people would call it so," Ralph replied coolly. "As a matter of fact, there never could be homicide more justifiable than to let that woman perish there. Still, we are not going to do anything of the kind. When those cries cease, and you hear yonder wretch fall to the ground, then open the door and drag her out."

The cries were coming wildly from behind the door; there was a hammering on the panels. The cries rang through the house, they reached the Asiatics in the vaults and the latter fled in terror into the night.

Something had happened, but what it was they did not care. They had only themselves to think of.

In spite of his strong nerves, Geoffrey shuddered. It was horrible to be alone in that grim house of tears, waiting in the darkness, opposed by grim horrors and, above all, to have that note of agony ringing in his ears.

Would it never stop? Would the time to act never come? Geoffrey would have interfered in spite of everything but for the fact that Ralph was gripping his shoulder in a grasp that at any other time would have been painful.

Suddenly the noise ceased. There was a moan and the soft, crushing fall of a body. Ralph's face blazed up instantly.

"Now," he cried, "there is no time to be lost."

Geoffrey darted forward. He had the door opened in an instant. Mrs. May lay still and white on the floor. The atmosphere of the room seemed to have vanished. It was intolerable to breathe there; air there was none.

As the door fell back the room filled as with a sudden strong draught. Geoffrey dragged the unconscious figure into the corridor.

"Will she die?" he gasped.

"No, she will not die," Ralph said coolly. "Had I intended her to die I should not have allowed you to open the door. Pick her up and throw her on one of the beds in the spare room. She will require no attention, but she will not attain consciousness for some hours. And, after that, she will be useless for a day o two. You need not worry; our scheme is working out splendidly. Pick her up."

Ralph indicated the still figure with brutal indifference. He would have shown more consideration to a sick dog. Geoffrey complied, and presently made the woman as comfortable as circumstances allowed.

Geoffrey had hardly done so before there was a light footfall in the corridor, and Tchigorsky appeared, still in disguise.

"I gather that things are well," he said. "Just now I met that she-devil's accomplices fleeing as if the Father of Lies was behind them. She was trapped, eh?"

Ralph nodded and chuckled.

"In Geoffrey's room," he explained. "When she was testing her apparatus I had the key turned on her. And she couldn't get out. I let her remain there as long as I considered it safe to do so, and her yells must have alarmed her confederates. Probably they have fled, leaving things intact."

"Probably," said Tchigorsky. "I will go and see."

He was back again presently, a pleased expression on his face.

"Nothing has been touched," he said. "I have removed the wires, in case of danger. We have the lady more or less under our thumb."

"What was she doing?" Geoffrey asked.

"It is an appliance for exhausting air," Tchigorsky explained. "You take a powder and place it on a hot plate. Directly it begins to burn it draws up the air. The thing has been known in the East for thousands of years. Mrs. May applied electricity to give her greater scope. A plate of the powder was to be heated in the room of everybody in the castle when asleep.

"A few minutes and the thing is done. Then the wires are withdrawn and gradually the different rooms fill with air again. The burnt powder leaves no trace. Then you are all found dead in your beds and nobody knows how it is done. The wires are easily drawn back to the battery and the whole thing is destroyed."

Geoffrey shuddered.

"What a fiend!"

CHAPTER XLVI.

Nearing the End

It was some time before any one spoke. Geoffrey was turning the whole matter over in his mind. He was still puzzled.

"I don't understand it," he said. "Of course, I follow all you say, and I see the nature of the plot intended to end us all in one fell swoop. But why do you want to have that woman under the roof?"

"Because so long as she is under the roof she is comparatively harmless," Tchigorsky explained. "The princess is hot and vengeful and passionate, but she has her vein of caution and will take no unnecessary risks. She will be bewildered and will not know whether she had been suspected or not. The more cordial to her you are the more suspicious she will be. Of course, she will make up some plausible tale to account for her intrusion, and, of course, you must pretend to believe it. It will be impossible to move her for a day or two, and here I come in."

(To be Continued)

WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Welland, Ont.—"I am most pleased to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved itself a first-class remedy. I was run-down, weak and played out, and needed a woman's tonic. I have just finished using one bottle. I feel much stronger and better. Can eat better and am less nervous. You may say that 'Favorite Prescription' is just the medicine for tired-out, worn-out women. It does wonders for them."—MRS. GEO. FLANIGAN, E. Main and State Sts., Welland, Ont.

THIS PRESCRIPTION IS FOR YOU.

If you suffer from hot flashes or dizziness, fainting spells, hysteria, headache, or nervousness you are not beyond relief.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery.

It has been sold by druggists for nearly 50 years, in fluid form, at $1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Every sick woman may consult us by letter, absolutely without charge.

Write without fear as without fee, to Faculty of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. Pierce, President, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *Smallest, easiest to take. One tiny Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangement of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY : : 10 CENTS PER PLUG

School Garden Exhibitions

A New and Interesting Movement for Benefit of School Children

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., Paed., Regina)

Of course, everybody knows that many competitions in garden products and the like, for the special benefit of school children are nowadays conducted by connection with the regular fall fairs under the auspices of wideawake agricultural societies, and the value of these "junior fairs" is recognized by all.

It may be news to some of our readers however to learn that this autumn there have been held or are yet to be held nearly a hundred other fairs of which such competitions are the special feature. In many cases these school garden exhibitions are undertaken by teachers' associations, but in many other cases private individuals and various organizations interested in linking up the school with the industrial interests of the community have given financial assistance and helped in many other ways. Agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, home makers' clubs, municipal councils and boards of trustees have done much good work in this connection. Fifteen or twenty agricultural secretaries have been particularly active and successful in arranging exhibitions for the schools in the particular municipalities in which they are engaged. Special mention should be made of Mr. J. N. Pratt, agricultural secretary for Lost River Municipality, whose work in this direction during the past summer has been invaluable.

In some instances an exhibition is held for the pupils of a single school as a fitting culmination of the year's work in nature study, elementary science, school gardening and agriculture. One by-product of this work is the training in civics which the children receive in connection with the fairs. As a rule a school parliament, school municipal council or a garden club is organized, the members of which are given certain responsibilities and thus early in life receive practical education for public service.

The prizes given at school garden exhibitions vary from university scholarships, silver cups, medals, books, garden tools, diplomas and money to some simple recognition such as badges or ribbons. When a teachers' association is responsible for the exhibition it is usually held at the time of the local educational convention and thus the work is brought prominently before all the teachers of the association.

The directors of school agriculture, appointed by the Saskatchewan department of education have outlined a policy respecting school garden exhibitions for the whole province and during the winter a circular is to be published giving particulars. It is probable that the societies or committees in charge of the exhibitions will be registered through the department of education and that assistance will be given by means of suggested rules, prizes, free services of judges for exhibitions and by other means which are yet under consideration.

It is a good thing. Help it along!

Forest Nurseries

Future Timber Supplies Are Being Provided For Through Replanting

The state of New York has planted on state lands, up to the end of 1914, over four and a half million trees, enough, at the rate of 1,200 trees per acre, to reforest nearly 3,800 acres of land. From the state nurseries there have been sold to private landowners, for reforestration purposes, over thirteen million trees, while more than two and a quarter million have been furnished free of charge to state institutions.

In Canada, similar work, though on a somewhat smaller scale, is being done by the provincial nurseries at St. Williams' Ont., and Berthierville, Quebec. Similarly, the Dominion Forestry Branch has a large nursery at Indian Head, Sask., and another is in process of preparation at Sutherland, Sask., from which nursery stock will be available during 1916. The number of trees shipped from the Indian Head nursery has steadily increased from over two and a half millions in 1910 to about three and three-quarter millions in 1914. These trees are distributed among farmers throughout the prairie provinces, mainly for shelterbelts, woodlots and the beautification of grounds around buildings.—C.L.

German Atrocities Museum

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The German atrocities museum was opened here recently. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers whose wounds are alleged to have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of five thousand cases of atrocities investigated by the special commission of inquiry into German atrocities, by which the museum was established."

Where Italians are fighting Austrians at from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, ordinary gun sights are useless, because in the rarefied air of such altitudes shells and bullets travel further than at sea level, where sights are usually tested. Italian mountain guns therefore have specially compensated sights, for war has never been waged so far up in the air before.

"Madam, your husband says we can count on him for his support."

"Well, that's more than I can do, the lazy, good-for-nothing thing!"

Put Your House In Order

(By Peter Clark Macfarlane)

Dying is such a ridiculously easy thing! You are in your library. The door is open. You can hear the piano strumming in the living room. The children are playing in the hall. The telephone bell rings. The piano stops. You hear your wife's voice, soft and melodious, answering the telephone. You are dimly conscious of all this, but your attention is centred upon what you are reading. Abruptly you feel a touch of pain and a sickening sensation as if the mainspring in your breast had suddenly run down. The lines of print wobble and knock into each other. Large white spots appear upon the page. The light seems to sputter and then go out. . . .

The paper is lying on the floor now. One of your hands swings idle and empty for a moment and then is still. Your chin is on your breast. Your eyes are half closed. The light is really still shining, but you do not see it, for it was your life that sputtered and went out.

The voice is gone from the telephone. The piano is strumming again. The children are singing now. It is ragtime, but you do not protest. You know nothing of it. You are gone. And the people of the home do not know that you are gone. They are laughing and talking and singing. By and by some of them will come tiptoeing in to speak to father; but he will not hear them.

And now that you are gone, in what condition did you leave your family? Did you make a will? Does it represent exactly what you wish to be done with your property? Did you have any life insurance? Is it payable to the persons to whom you want it to go? Have you any money in the banks? Do you know that, though you may have large sums on deposit, unless you have made a will or some other legal provision to guard against the contingency, your wife cannot touch a penny of that money until the estate has been administered and tedious legal processes gone through with? She is moneyless and is dependent upon friends or upon the professional lenders, even perhaps the loan sharks.

* * *

The disposition of a man to centre all the reins of control in himself often leads him to have his life insurance made payable to his estate. We have already seen how greatly needful ready cash is to the wife or heirs of a decedent. You can further execute your own will by making your life insurance policies payable directly to your wife or your children. Such policies, payable to the widow, for instance, are usually collectable within a few weeks and sometimes even within a few days. To many a distraught woman, perplexed by the entangling loose ends of an estate, which are inevitable when a man is in active business, the checks of the life insurance companies have come like gifts from heaven.

* * *

It is almost axiomatic that the man who has no life insurance is a bad housekeeper. The poor man cannot afford to be without it and the wealthy man dare not. The man who, having a family and perhaps a business dependent upon him, does not protect one or both with life insurance is a gambler. He is betting on the red to win; but there are just as many black pockets as red ones, as well as some that are neither. Therefore red loses oftener than it wins every day, and there is one day when it is sure to lose! In that day what are your wife and children going to do and what is your business going to do? The advantages of carrying life insurance are so obvious and the disadvantages of not carrying it are so much more obvious that it seems hardly necessary to urge it upon anyone. Yet I am going to cite two cases to show that it is necessary to urge it.

One of these was a business man on the Pacific Coast. He had a business which with him at the head of it was worth $400,000. It could probably have been sold for that amount. It was incorporated, but he owned all the stock except the nominal allotment to the necessary directors. He made lots of money, but he spent much on the extension of his business, and he spent liberally, almost lavishly, upon himself and his family. His business was earning him the income from half a million, and he lived as if it were a half million of government bonds and all he had to do was to cut the coupons, instead of as if it were a growing bush that sun and frost could wither. Some years he lived a little faster than his business grew, and that put him in the hole. But he continued spending, depending on expanding a little faster the next year and possibly curbing his personal expense account a trifle till the two should run neck and neck again. In fact, this man was just like millions of other Americans today above him and below him in the financial scale. He was eating his cake while it was still so hot it burned his fingers. Yet he would have resented a charge that he was wasteful, improvident, or gambling his futures. As a matter of fact, it was the chance of life with which he gambled. That is the gamble which every man takes who goes without life insurance. He carries the risk alone instead of letting a million other men carry it with him.

And this gambler lost. His nerves broke down. But for months he fought on, directing his enterprises from his bedside. But the business, too, seemed to get a case of nerves. It also became ill. At the end of a few months the tiller ropes began to slip through the sick man's slackening fingers. He saw that the business was going down without his active directing genius, and he saw, too, that he was going down. Death was gibbering at him from every corner of the room. He had overspent, depending upon a long life to repay. This was legitimate, though imprudent, if the man were well. In his present condition it was a dangerous drag upon the business and fatal to the man. In two weeks more he died—worried to death!

* * *

They buried him from a home that cost $60,000, but upon the purchase price of which it was discovered he had paid $10,000. The widow, to get her rights out of the business, found it necessary to sue. The combined fees of the lawyers were $15,000. After litigation which consumed a year or more, the widow received, over and above the lawyers' fees, about $65,000, instead of the $400,000 she would have had but for the fact that her husband was a very bad housekeeper. Had his house really been in order, there would have been no overdraft, and he had no such anchor to windward, and his recklessness, I almost say foolhardiness, robbed his estate of a round quarter of a million of dollars. His wife with eight children, all minors, lost that quarter of a million. She, of course, had to give up the $60,000 house, and must look forward to the education of her children and maintaining herself through life out of this pitiful residue of what might have been a noble estate. To those who have much less, $65,000 may seem a very generous fortune, but to the widow and children who might have had $400,000, and who had been living at a $25,000 a year clip, it seemed like hardship, and it is difficult to see how they can escape reproaching at times the memory of the husband and father for his carelessness.

But here is another case. Mr. R. had a comfortable salary of $10,000 a year. He had a wife and four children whom he loved devotedly. Everything he made was not too much to lavish upon them. If any man had called Mr. R. a recklessly improvident father he would have thought his accuser insane. But Mr. R. dropped off in the bathtub one morning. He had no insurance, and left but a few hundred dollars in cash. His heart-broken widow gave him a funeral in keeping with the condition in which he had lived. That took all the cash. By selling household goods at auction she got money enough to pay railroad fare to a western state. There this delicate woman took up a quarter section of government land, choosing the location nearest to the schoolhouse. She is so far away that no one who knew her before her husband's death is likely to see her, as, with coarse shoes upon her feet and coarse dresses upon her back, her hands reddened and her face grown gray and old, she busies herself about the rough house and barnyard work upon her claim. Her children are going to school. Between whiles they help their mother. This kind and devoted husband was after all just another gambler, but the comfort of his wife and children was the stake he lost.

* * *

The man who plays the game without life insurance is betting his wife and his children that he will live to make a fortune for them.

The cases cited have been of men in the more comfortable berths of life. When we come to consider the less remunerative professions and the clerks, mechanics, and laboring men, the crime of negligence seems all the greater. In fact, the smaller the income and the more straitened the circumstances of the family, the greater is the need of life insurance.

Perhaps you remember that young bookkeeper friend of yours. He used to commute on the same train to and from the city. Occasionally his wife was with him. You got to know her casually, and then you heard of his death. A few months later, while passing one of those little basement laundries that abound in ever so many city blocks you saw a face bending over an ironing board. There was something familiar about it—familiar enough to make you stop and look at the straining elbows, at the shoulder blades pinching themselves up through the back. The whole figure was that of a woman going to wrack. Her frame trembled, as the iron was driven to and fro, as a factory trembles where the machinery is too powerful for the frame of the building which contains it. Presently the face is raised. The features are strained and changed, but you recognize her. It is the wife of the bookkeeper. You do not need to go in and ask the reason why she is there, grinding out what remains of a mother's life in long hours of exhausting toil. The answer is: No insurance! There are hundreds of thousands of widows scrubbing floors, straining their eyes and ears over machines, or turning one-room homes into sweatshops; there are other hundreds of thousands of children forced out of school, forced into the street or driven to shorten their lives and stunt their bodies by too much work and too little food; and all this hardship, privation, and misery of mothers and children because some careless husbands thought they could not afford life insurance, or did not need it, or that it could be attended to later.

But a word must be said to wives. Wives are often to blame that their husbands' houses are in disorder so far as life insurance is concerned. The price of a hat for the wife of a man in moderate circumstances may equal the quarterly premium on three or four thousand dollars' worth of life insurance.

Considerations of delicacy often hold back a wife from bringing up the subject of life insurance to her husband. She does not like to think that he may die; and she does not like him to think that she is planning to derive a money benefit from his death. In sober fact, such squeamishness is nonsensical. Life insurance is not a benefit but a compensation, always inadequate no matter how large, assuming that a husband is worth anything at all. A wife should never stand in the way of that life insurance which is her only protection from privation and poverty. On the contrary she should demand it. She should insist that it be regarded not as an extravagance, nor as an investment, but as a necessity. It must come before luxuries, such as super-millinered bonnets for the wife and cigars for the husband. It should come before a savings bank account. In fact, it should arrive with the wedding presents. A husband who cannot afford to put a policy of insurance upon his life in the hands of his bride is too poor to buy a marriage license or to pay a wedding fee.

Protect the Implements

The business ability of the farmer is in no way more clearly indicated than by the condition of his tools. Allowing his machines to remain in the field where last used or uncovered in the barnyard results in quick decay. Nothing so injures machinery as exposure to the weather.

If an implement shed is not available, the machines should be assembled where they can be covered with temporary roofing, to keep off the snow and ice.

Roofing is cheap. Any farmer can erect a frame work to carry a roof. The two sides whence the storms approach should be closed. The protection thus afforded will amply repay the owner, while as an additional advantage, he will be able to utilize spare time in clearing and painting his implements when close at hand and protected, which he could not do were they scattered over the farm.

Uncle Shadrach had held down the job of pumping the organ at the First Presbyterian Church for a score of years. A new organist had come, and a member of the church asked Uncle Shadrach what he thought of the newcomer. "Well, sah," answered Uncle Shadrach, "Ah, doan' wan' to brag, but Ah kin pump mo' pieces 'n he kin play, sah."

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a $5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap *with* a standard.

14

SUNLIGHT SOAP

5 cents

Sunlight Soap

Guard Patriotic Fund

A resolution was passed by the executive committee of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund recommending that the government take more drastic action in respect to the punishment of deserters, and that officers commanding regiments and units now being mobilized be held responsible for the accuracy of casualty returns.

The national executive is advising all branches throughout Canada to refuse to render assistance to the dependents of soldiers who have deserted or have been dismissed for causes other than unavoidable illness.

Unsafe Lanterns

The season of shortened daylight brings its own peculiar fire dangers. One of these is the use of the lantern about farm buildings. Of recent years, owing to competition, a low-priced lantern, which is a serious fire menace, has been placed upon the market. Instead of being securely screwed on the oil reservoir, the burner is simply slipped on, with the result that, if the lantern is upset, the burner comes off and the oil is allowed to run out upon the lighted wick. The result is either an explosion or a serious blaze, and unless speedily checked, damage to life and property

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Develop Trade With Russia

Dominion Trade and Commerce Dept. Is Instituting Program

A vigorous campaign to encourage and develop commerce between Canada and European Russia is being instituted by the trade and commerce department. Sir George Foster has decided to open a trade commissioner's office in Petrograd and C. F. Just, formerly Canadian trade commissioner for Germany, who recently made a report on the opportunities for Canadian commerce in the land of the bear, has been appointed to the post.

Mr. Just will leave within a couple of months for Russia. He will be accompanied by at least two assistants who, after becoming acquainted with Russian conditions, will likely open sub-offices at Moscow and Odessa.

Mr. Just was Canadian commissioner at Hamburg when war broke out and was at first interned by the German authorities. Later he was exchanged through the American consul for a German trade commissioner who had been located in South Africa. Mr. Just was then asked by the department to visit Russia and make a personal study of the outlook for development of Canadian trade with that country.

He visited all the largest Russian commercial centres, returning to Canada via Serbia. He was greatly impressed with the opportunities for the development of a huge trade by Canadian manufacturers in Russia, a business which was hitherto largely monopolized by Germany.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1906, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,

his
MATTHEW x BAINES.
mark.

He was a shining light of the Intelligence Corps, and before he arrived at Swakopmund his abilities as a linguist were spoken of with bated breath. To him there came his captain. "Glad you've come, Jones," he said; "we need a man who speaks German. Take a file and go down and tell that officer we made prisoner yesterday that I'll parole him, but if he attempts to escape he'll be shot." Off marched Jones, full of the importance of his task. "Spreachen sie Deutsch?" he asked the chap, to the great admiration of the onlookers. "Ja, ja," said the big German eagerly, glad to find some one who understood him at last. "Oh, yer do, do yer?" said Jones. "Well, the captain says as 'ow 'e'll give yer parole, but if you blooming well tries to skip it, there's a bullet fer yer. See?"

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Prune Growing in B.C.

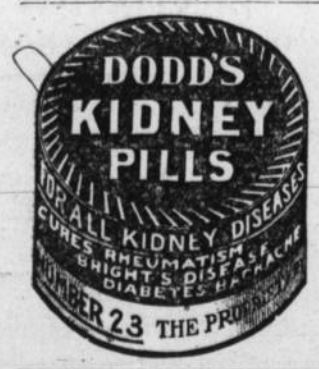
There are indications that the growing of prunes will become an extensive and profitable industry in British Columbia. At Grand Forks there is a prune orchard of nine acres, which produced seven carloads of prunes in 1913. These sold f.o.b. Calgary for $8,500. We are unable to say what the total expenses were, including the freight to Calgary, but the profit must have been very large. During the present year the same nine acres produced 147 tons of prunes, equivalent to 13 carloads. The prunes are equal in size and quality to any produced on this continent.

Penelope—Did the play have a happy ending?

Percival—How should I know?

Penelope—You saw it, didn't you?

Percival—Yes, but the hero and the heroine married each other.—Judge.



The British Brotherhood

War Drawing Closer the Ties Between Motherland and Self-Governing Dominions

"Empire is a word that is not descriptive of the British empire. The British Brotherhood would be the better title. True, India is an empire and is ruled as such, but India's hope is that some day she too will be admitted to the Brotherhood. True, also there are crown colonies and protectorates, such as Egypt, but all these, as they develop properly, will reach the status of automatic partners in the company of John Bull, Sons and Daughters.

"The ties between Motherland and the great self-governing Dominions draw closer. The participation of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, in two great wars, the participation of the new Union of South Africa is the present war, tend to knit together the great free Brotherhood more indissolubly than ever.

"And India manifests her loyalty with a fervor that surprises not only Great Britain's enemies, but also Great Britain. India is loyal because she recognizes the benefits of British administration, also because she realizes that under the protection of the British Raj her hetergeneous population develops national consciousness, which some day will be rewarded by grant of self-government.

"Imperialism is not the genius of things British, as it is of things Russian, German, Japanese. While King George is Emperor of India, India is governed by a viceroy and a secretary in London, who are responsible to the British parliament. And the viceroy is assisted by an Indian Council that will broaden gradually into an Indian parliament.

"It will be years before India enters into a complete self-government, and longer years before Egypt likewise gains the same. The British will make no such grants prematurely. But the objective is set; the ideal toward which the British Empire progresses is a Brotherhood complete of self-governing states, leagued for defence and for the common welfare. The crown affords a convenient symbol for such a purpose.

"This British system is challenged today; indeed, whether it will persist or perish may be determined by this war. And if it be broken, what will occupy its place? No other than an unadulterated imperialism of the Cesarean type. As substitute for a world-wide league of democracies, to which is now committed the future of much of the earth's area, there will be found a number of true empires, autocracies in principle and despotic in practice, which will each be exploiting for the benefit of the owner the outlying lands.

"The imperialists claim that democracies have been tried and are found wanting: that in efficiency, order, justice, production, distribution, they can not compete with highly organized imperialistic states. Maybe, maybe.

"That is conjecture, but this is true: It is of concern to the United States to have threatened the continuation of the system sympathetic to its own, to have substituted possibly for the Brotherhood of self-governing English-speaking states a Japanese aggrandized imperialism in Asia, a German aggrandized imperialism in Europe.

"The possibility of such result we may declare not our business. But the business of it will be thrust upon us should England go down."—Minneapolis Journal.

Revive the Jaded Condition.—When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

Britain Will Brand the Fit and Unfit

A unique and picturesque scheme for labelling by means of khaki brassards bearing the royal crown those fit and unfit for military service was announced by the war office. Armlets which are now being prepared will be distributed soon to the following:

First, the men who enlist and are placed in groups waiting the call to join the colors; second, to men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found physically unfit; third, to those who are invalided out of the service as unlikely for medical reasons to become efficient again.

The armlets of each class will have a distinctive mark.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" asked the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

Preparing For Winter Campaign

Trenches Being Equipped With Stoves as Protection Against Cold

Col. Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, telegraphing from Russian headquarters, says a strategic calm has set in along the entire Russian front and that the Teutons, compelled to suspend their aggressive operations, are everywhere preparing for a positional campaign on their present line.

"The enemy," Col. Shumsky adds, "is constructing an elaborate system of trenches and filling them with stoves and otherwise protecting them against the Russian winter. Meanwhile his rear is being organized. Roads are being repaired or built, permanent railways restored, field lines laid down, bridges rebuilt and Russian fortresses reconstructed with their faces to the east."

Col. Shumsky thinks that instead of their being any danger for Riga and Dvinsk the German positions on those fronts are more unfavorable than elsewhere.

Orange Crop Small

The California orange crop this year will be from 20 to 50 per cent. below normal, according to figures made public by the state horticultural commissioner. Big crops of lemons, olives and gratefruit are indicated, the commissioner's report says.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD COMPLEXION

Did it ever occur to you that there is a reason for your sallow complexion, pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes? Your skin, when healthy, has to excrete 17 per cent. of the waste matter of the body! If the pores become clogged, this poisonous waste is imprisoned and skin troubles follow.

To rid yourself of these blemishes, the skin must be cured of its sluggishness. This is just what Zam-Buk does. Zam-Buk is composed of stimulating and healing herbal essences, which penetrate the skin and enable it to expel the accumulated poisonous waste matter. A clear, healthy complexion is your reward.

The folly of endeavoring to cover up skin disfigurements with powders and other cosmetics is quite apparent. Use Zam-Buk; remove the root cause of the trouble, and enjoy a good complexion without resorting to artificial means. Apply Zam-Buk at night when retiring, and wash with Zam-Buk soap.

Regina Winter Fair

Prize List For Fair to be Held In March Has Been Issued

The prize list for the Saskatchewan provincial winter fair, to be held in Regina, March 14 to 17 next year, has been issued.

The revised prize list indicates some changes. There will be offered in prizes some $6,000 for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, of which $3,275 is for horses, $1,590 for cattle, $650 for sheep, and $600 for swine.

Rather radical changes are being made in the departments for beef, cattle and swine. In the past classes were for the different breeds and for grades. It has been decided in the beef cattle department to prohibit the showing of pure-bred females. The classes in this department at the coming fair will be as follows:

(a) Beef catte, sired by Shorthorn bull.

(b) Beef cattle, sired by Hereford bull.

(c) Beef cattle, sired by Aberdeen-Angus bull.

(d) Beef cattle, sired by any other breed.

In each class there will be shown purebred or grade heifers. In all there will be 20 sections in this department, and the prizes in the sections will be—1st prize, $25; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $15; 4th, $10; 5th, $5.

A new class for beef cattle will be those fitted and shown by boys between the ages of 10 and 17 years. There will be two sections: 1st, steers or grade heifers, calved in 1914; 2nd, steers or grade heifers, calved in 1915; and the prizes in these sections will be, 1st prize, $50; 2nd, $40; 3rd, $30; 4th, $25; 5th, $20; 6th, $15; 7th, $10; 8th, $5. The boys will also be permitted to show their animals in other sections for which they may be eligible.

In the swine department there will be a class for market hogs and another for grade hogs. In the market class purebred or grade barrows or grade sows may be shown. These must weigh between 175 and 225 pounds. There will be four sections in this class, with $42 in prizes for each section.

In the breeders' class, the pigs must all have been littered in 1915 and must all be purebred. There will be sections for sows and for boars, for Yorkshire, Berkshire, or any other breed, with prizes amounting to $42 in each section. There will also be a class for pens of bacon hogs.

It was decided to omit the sheep dog trials for the coming fair. In the five stock judging competition no cash prizes will be given, and the money which was offered in prizes last year will be used to pay the transportation expenses of a party of students from the Provincial Agricultural College.

Livestock the Basis of Prosperity

No permanent system of agriculture has yet been devised which did not include livestock, and agriculture is the basis of our bank accounts. Upon it rests the commerce which feeds and clothes the world, the transportation which distributes where needed and the banking systems which pay the bills. The prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of the world, and livestock is its carburetor.—I. D. Graham.

A deaf man was being married, and the parson asked the usual question, "Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?"

"Eh?" said the deaf man.

"Do you take this woman for your lawful wife?"

This time a bit louder.

The groom seemed to get angry.

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "She ain't so awful. I've seen wuss than her that didn't have as much money."

Health of Animals

Interesting Report Issued by the Department of Agriculture

The recently issued report of the veterinary director-general (F. Torrance, B.A., D.V.S.) is a comprehensive document and one worthy of extensive public reading. There is no branch of agriculture of more universal importance than the health of food-producing and utility animals. Dr. Torrance goes fully into the activities of his branch. "In some directions," he says, "such as the control of glanders and of mange, much progress has been made; the country has been protected against invasion by diseases foreign to it; additional facts have been brought to light by the members of the branch engaged in scientific research, and there has been a marked advance in the division entrusted with the inspection of meat and canned foods." On the other hand, the veterinary director-general continues, "I have to report a serious outbreak of dourine in the province of Alberta, and continued losses from hog cholera."

Regarding glanders, it was found necessary to slaughter only 353 horses in 1914, as compared with 638 in 1913. In combating hog cholera 9,900 hogs were slaughtered in 1914 at a cost of $61,588, in compensation. The figures in the latter instance present a formidable aspect, but, as Dr. Torrance remarks, "As the hog population of Canada is approximately 8,000,000, the loss of even 10,000 is not high." He adds that the disease rarely breaks out a second time on premises where it has been extirpated, that the feeding of uncooked garbage to hogs continues to be in many cases the cause of the initial outbreak, and that the neglect of owners to notify the department of the appearance of the disease is chiefly responsible for its spread. The last remark applies to the initiatory manifestation of all other infectious or contagious diseases. The war against tuberculosis continues with unremitting vigor.

The research and experiments carried on at the different official laboratories is described, and statistical tables given of results, and of the inspection of animals imported and exported and of packing establishments and abattoirs. Import inspections from the United States and Newfoundland in the year ending March 31, 1914, totalled 29,726 horses, 1,641 mules, 14,747 cattle, 213,332 sheep, 374 swine, 822 goats, 22 asses, 8 elk and 5 elephants.

Some two dozen contributions from the chiefs of divisions stationed at different points—inspectors pathologists, biological experts and superintendents of quarantine stations—with a number of illustrations of animals variously infected, combine to make a most useful and widely interesting report, which can be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

Bulgarian Fighting For Russia

General Radko Dimitrieff, who is the "Little Napoleon" of Bulgaria, and won laurels in the Balkan wars, is fighting now for Russia. That means he is opposing his own soldiers and country. He was major-general in the first of the two Balkan wars, and successfully led the left wing of the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek allied forces against Constantinople. He was afterwards appointed Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, but resigned from the diplomatic corps, to join the Russian field corps.

General Dimitrieff's splendid work in the field was recognized by Russian military men, which resulted in his being decorated by the Czar with the military order of St. George. The general was severely wounded while fighting at Tomaszow.

This noted Bulgarian commander was also awarded a decoration for the handling of the Russian army at Lemberg, when the Austrians tried to recapture that city. The Russians for four days and nights were outnumbered four to one, but under General Dimitrieff's leadership, they held their ground until reinforcements arrived and the Austrians were routed.

For voicing anti-British sentiments two more publications, the Irish Voice of Chicago, and the Narodni List, a Croatian paper of New York, have been excluded from the mails under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

Best Liniment of All Destroys Every Pain But Never Burns

"How thankful we are to get hold of such a wonderful household remedy as Nerviline," writes Mrs. E. P. Lamontagne from her home near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. "In this far-away section, far away from a doctor or druggist, every family needs a good supply of liniment. Nerviline is the best of all. It destroys every pain, but never burns. We use Nerviline in a score of ways. If it's rheumatism, aching back, pain in the side, sciatica or stiff neck,—you can laugh at them if you have lots of Nerviline handy. For earache, toothache or cramps I don't think anything could act more quickly. For a general all-round pain remedy I can think of nothing more valuable and speedy to cure than Nerviline."

The above letter is convincing—it tells how reliable and trusty this old-time remedy is. Nerviline for forty years has been a household word in Canada. Scarcely a home in Canada you can find without Nerviline. Every community has its living examples of the wonderful curative properties of Nerviline which will cure pains and aches anywhere in the joints or muscles. It's penetrating, soothing, warming and safe for young and old to use. Get the large 50c family size bottle; it's the most economical. Small trial size 25c at any dealer's, anywhere.

A Fifteen Year Rotation Test

One plot at the North Dakota Experiment station that has been in wheat for 15 years has produced 206 bushels. A similar plot that has been in corn one year followed by wheat three years and so on throughout the 15 years has produced 233¾ bushels of wheat, while another plot on which the corn was manured and followed by three crops of wheat, produced 262¾ bushels of wheat. The total returns for the three plots were: For the first, $109.39; for the second, $170.30, and the third, $196.09, or nearly twice as much as from the first one. This is a fine demonstration of how the most simple rotation greatly increases the returns.

Diseases of The Nerves

Are Due to Poor Blood and Only Curable Through the Blood

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica and other complaints in the group known as disorders of the nerves. This group also included nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exists because the nerves are not getting a proper nourishment from the blood. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is because they make the rich, red blood upon which the nerves depend for proper tone. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood, and while they are doing this they strengthen and fortify the whole system against disease. Among the many who have found relief from pain through this great medicine is Miss Ethel Smith, residing near Burford, Ont., who says: "Some years ago I was seized with a great pain in my right leg, between the hip and knee. It became so bad that I got no rest, day or night, and often cried with the pain. The doctor said the trouble was rheumatism of the sciatic nerve. Liniments were used until they actually took the skin off, and still the pain grew worse and worse. Then all the other nerves in the limb seemed to be affected, and it kept jerking and twitching until it would have to be held to keep it still. Then the doctor put the limb in a papier mache case, but it was not long until the trouble began in my other limb and it had to be treated in the same way. I lay in that condition for three years with my whole nervous system so badly shattered that it would make me scream if any one walked across the floor. Then my throat became partially paralzed and I could scarcely speak. During this time I had been attended by three different doctors, who did all in their power, but each said I would never be able to walk again. Then my father decided to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used them long I felt them helping me. This so encouraged us that the use of the pills was continued and in a few months I was able to walk half a mile each day to get the mail. I used in all eighteen or twenty boxes of the Pills and they did what three years of doctoring had not been able to do. I am as well as ever I was in my life, and have had no return of the trouble. My family and friends think my cure was a miracle, and we give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Fat Purse Wins

How long can Great Britain continue as the main base of financial supply for the Entente allies? The answers of economics and publicists who have discussed the question have varied, but all agree that she could carry the burden for a long time after the central powers had been reduced to irretrievable bankruptcy. At present she is helping all of her allies except France, besides financing herself, her Dominions and those neutrals who are suffering indirectly from the war. France, being one of the wealthiest nations in the world, is financing herself, and but for the fact that the richest industrial part of her country is in German possession would be able to share a considerable proportion of John Bull's load. That burden will be increased with each new participant on the side of the allies and with the expansion of the naval and military services of the United Kingdom and the overseas Dominions, but the old gentleman will be more than equal to the task.—Victoria Daily Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Explained

"What little boy," the Sunday school teacher persuasively remarked, "can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?"

"I can, Miss Mary!" exclaimed a small boy named Tommy, excitedly wriggling his hand.

"All right, Tommy," responded the teacher. "You may tell the class."

"The 'quick,'" was the triumphant rejoinder of Tommy, "is them what hops out of the way of automobiles; them that don't is 'dead.'"

Food Shortage in Germany

Prospect of War Through Another Winter a Hard One For Enemy

The London Daily Chronicle says editorially:

The prospect of war through another winter is a hard one for all belligerents, but evidence is accumulating that it will be a much harder one for the enemy that for the allies. There can be no doubt that Germany is now feeling the effects of the British blockade.

It is clear that they are running very short of clothing. Today a civilian actually cannot buy a blanket or woollen rug in a German town; the federal council has forbidden them to be sold. The shortage of leather is so great that the municipalities are promoting the manufacturing and use of sabots in place of boots.

The committee of the Socialist party and the general committee of German trade unions recently addressed a petition on the subject of food supplies to the chancellor. They paint a terrible picture of semi-starvation among the families of those at the front and of under-nutrition throughout the working community.

The Berliner Tageblatt recently described hungry thousand surrounding municipal food shops.

The police were called upon to prevent them from rioting, and through were standing for hours until they fainted from fatigue. At Chemnitz they did riot and the butter and egg shops were wrecked.

Meanwhile the papers publish recipes for making soup out of fruit skins. For the want of meat and fat the municipalities analyze town sewage to get food out of it. The federal council is to institute national butter cards on the lines of the bread cards and the potato supply is to be nationalized and distributed at fixed prices.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

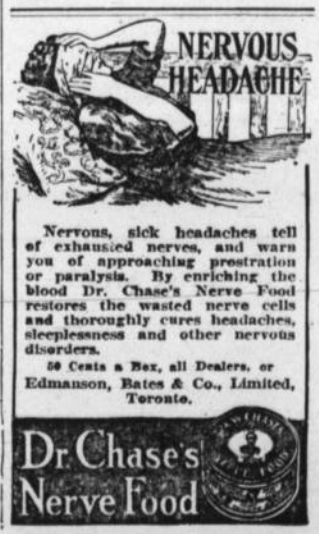
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In that remarkable book, "Government and the Will of the People,' which Dr. Delbruck, the successor of Treitschke, published on the eve of the war, he declared the gospel of russian despotism with ruthless candour. He dismissed government by the "will of the people" as a vain ideal. There was no such thing, he said, as the will of the people. Legislatures were only representative of the oligarchies which were in control of the party machinery, and though parliaments might be useful for criticism they could not exercise sovereign power. The temple of the state, in a word, was not the parliament, but the barracks, and the problem of government was not, who elects parliament? but, "Whom does the army obey?"—London Daily News and Leader.

In a city boarding house some time ago the guests were working away at the evening meal when Mr. Jones broke through the din of clattering knives and forks. "I was reading of a new cure this morning," he remarked, glancing around the table. "It seems that you take off your shoes and stockings and walk barefooted—"

"What do you think of that cure Mr. Jones?" eagerly interrupted the landlady, who had also read the story. "Do you really think that walking barefooted through grass will make one strong and healthy?"

"Well," smiled Mr. Jones, strenuously trying to cut a piece of meat, "it seems to have made this beef pretty tough."



The Greetings of the Season

And Every Good Wish for

CHRISTMAS

And The

NEW YEAR

To All Our Customers

ELVES BROS.

And Staff

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms. Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey Hogs. Boars ready for service. Also a few bred sows for sale. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. Dc8t4

FOR SALE—One I. H. C. Gasolene engine, 15 h. p., and one Vessitt grinder, both in good condition. Terms and particulars on application J. R. Wood Champion Dec. 8 t4

LOST

ESTRAY.—On secteon 14-19-23, 2 miles east and 1½ miles north of Eastway Post Office at the ranch of R. N. Broderick:-1 two year old sorrel filly o Roadster type, branded on left thigh. Been running in the Buffalo Hills since early in the spring. A. R. Bond, Eastway, Alberta. Brandreader.

Wanted

TEACHER WANTED—Lady Teacher wanted for the Alston School District No. 1538 Holding 1st or 2nd Class certificate, duties to commence about January 10th 1916 Apply stating experience and salary required.

Wm. Bowie Sec-Treas.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. $8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

HARNESS MAKING & REPAIRS
All kinds harness making and repairs neatly and promptly executed at reasonable prices. A. Roy 33-17-24 Vulcan Phone R. 111

She was a nervous old lady and as she left the depot she approached a policeman timidly.

"Excuse me sir" she faltered, "but I want to get to the suburbs. Can you recommend a taxi driver who does'nt drink?"

The policeman regarded her. "No mum," he replied, "but I can show you one you can't get drunk"

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded ENS on Left Shoulder

C. C. REBBE
Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104
For dates available see
C. B. SHIMP
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; H. W Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W F. Jennejohn. Vice-President; Mrs. D. K.Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCANLODGE No. 74, A. F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - Proprietor
R. W GLOVER - Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50 per year; Foreign Countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

A Merry Christmas

To all our many readers throughout the district, in Eastern Canada, the United States and the old country; to the advertisers in our columns who have so generously given us their support; to our many good friends who send us news of the happenings in their districts, the Advocate extends hearty wishes for a Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

The Spirit of Christmas

Most of us have recently been reminded that Christmas is becoming less a time for receiving and more a time for giving, and perhaps never before in the history of the world has this fact been so apparent as it is to-day.

On every hand we find societies and organizations financed by contributions and the money thus got together is devoted to some worthy cause which has an appeal for most hearts.

And here, once again, the world stands upon the threshold of another Christmas. Our thought for it ought not to be "Now what am I going to receive" but "Now what can I give", and in what way can I best contribute to make other people happy"

That is the real thing, the spirit of Christmas, after all. The opening of the heart and the purse for some cause that is going to enrich us by the act of giving, and someone else far less well placed than we are perhaps, in receiving.

And what a number of ways there are too, of making people happy by just a little remembrance! Each of us is placed in a particular circumstance and to us falls the opportunity for doing some little act, some kindness, which no one else, perhaps, could do. It won't cost us much, or it may mean a sacrifice, the letting go of some personal comfort or pleasure. But what of that! Do the kindness, the little act that goes to make another happy. If we have never done it before let us follow the spirit of Christmas by doing it now and thereby enrich ourselves by having done something which really and truly contains the genuine spirit of Christmas.

The War and Christmas

Christmas still finds the British Empire at war, striving for those principles for which it stands, and the whole European business appears to be in the very antithesis of all that Christmas and its message of peace on earth good will toward men stands for. For almost a year and a half now the world has been the witness to the flower of Europe's manhood being made fodder for the cannon and over the world there hangs the cloud of the most depressing and terrible war which the world has so far witnessed.

What is it all amounting to, this warfare, and in how far does it stand as a true interpretation of the temper of mankind after two thousand years of Christianity? Are we, as so many people have averred, slipping away from the civilization which generations have attained, finding the load too heavy, and passing to a more barbaric level? If this were so it would indeed mean the wrecking of all that generations have cherished and we could begin now by refusing to recognize Christmas and all that it means as a vain and hollow thing.

But it is not so. Through all this turmoil and bloodshed there stands a fairer and a better era to which the world will inevitably pass. The present is but the gasping effort of a worldly spirit of monarchy and world dominion to set its foot upon the neck of civilization. The world has seen similar if lesser struggles before and the world has eventually won.

The Christianity which we celebrate at this time of the year is not dead; it is stronger than ever albeit we are sometimes apt to think otherwise. But over yonder on the battlefields of Europe and Asia men are opposing oppression and brute force its very sake, endeavouring to slay the monster which would make the world a slave. And they are bound to win the struggle. The principles which are at stake are the main of which Christmas is the emblem, and though some of us may look on the darker side of things, it is a great thing to know that the war in which our soldiers and sailors are engaged in is for the principles of Christianity itself.

Sir John French's Resignation

The retirement of Sir John French, although looked for to some extent in England, came as rather a surprise to the majority of people in this country, and this being the case, there are many people who at once begin to grope for causes and will cling to any theory they may form, quite apart from the value of them. On such an occasion as the resignation of one who has been the leader of the British forces in the western theatre of war ever since it commenced, the average pereon can come to no satisfactory conclusion, it is a matter of which we shall know a great deal more when the war is over and matters which are now blank to many of us will have light thrown on them.

There is one thing about the resignation of the general, and that is that he resigned of his own accord to be succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig. As to whether Sir John French has lived up to his reputation or not is not for the average person to say and only time and history will reveal that point. But of this we are certain. Sir John French undertook the campaign on behalf of the Empire under difficulties such as never faced any of our generals before. He went to France with a very small force and in every engagement where his troops have been vitally engaged they have acquitted themselves with every honor to their country. There may have been mistakes made in leadership, but as to where the blame shall fall none of us can say, and the Empire is ready to accept the resignation of Sir John French as the resignation of one who has done well for his country and who has upheld the glory of the nation whom he represented on the field of battle.

The Peace Party

Europe seems to be enjoying the advent of Mr. Henry Ford and his peace party as something in the nature of a joke, and nobody is taking the matter at all seriously. It is too bad, after Mr. Ford has gone to the trouble of chartering a special steamer to take him and his party over to the troubled countries, but still one hopes that his guests have a pleasant trip

No, Mr. Ford is not wanted in Europe Even the neutral countries are giving him the cold shoulder. Holland and Sweden, two most convenient countries for the party to land in, have issued their statements regarding the matter.

Holland does not object to a landing but if the party get active to the point of embarrassment then they will be sent off again. In Sweden the authorities have taken no official cognizance of the affair.

Clearly Europe has spoken plainly on the matter and the less Mr. Ford does to intervene in the war the better for himself. Mr. Ford greatly deplores the the war and the seeming departure from ways of peace, but he deplores it no less than the majority of sane thinking people. It is decidedly unfortunate, but at the same time it is inevitable, and if any burglar broke into the mansion of Mr. Ford there is no doubt that he would immediately take such steps to have him ejected add probably locked up as circumstances warranted. Europe is in the same position only in a far greater and more important sense. The peace of Europe has been broken into by Prussian burglars who have cut up and ransacked to their fullest bent, and they have to be ejected and not all that Mr. Ford can do in a lifetime in the way of trying to pour oil on the troubled waters can alter matters, and had he listened to the dictates of reason rather than impulse he would have been at home quietly engaged in the making of automobiles.

Comment

Christmas once again. The best of wishes to everybody.

Rumour has it that Lord Kitchener is about to be married. But who expected him to go through the war without showing some signs of being human?.

It is said to be common knowledge in the German and Austrian consulates in United States that it was a German and not an Austrian submarine which sank the Ancona. Just like Germany to do the deed and let another get the blame for it. But what are her allies for, anyway?.

Mr. Henry Ford has sent out his first wireless message to the fighting nations asking them to stop the war until he arrives and then talk the matter over. It is rumoured that he has not decided whether he will be King of England or the Emperor of Europe when he arrives.

Let's see, where was it the Kaiser expected to be this Christmas after peace having been brought about by Germany's victory in October? He is wrong in his guess this year and one wonders whether he has made his arrangements for next Christmas. Probably that will be left to others.

The United States may be neutral as a Government, and rightly so. But it is some sign of the manner in which the young men of the States regard the German methods of warfare and the rightful cause of the Allies when we hear that a recruiting station is shortly to be opened in Calgary for the enlistment of men of American birth.

Reports say that Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel of the Imperial Privy Council are to retain their seats because, although of German birth, they are naturalized British subjects with all the rights and priviliges thereto Imagine what the fate of two Englishmen in similar positions in Germany would have been by now.

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Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

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Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.
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Vulcan - - - Alberta

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Meals at all Hours
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Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
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Royal Cafe
Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Xmas Suggestions

FOR BOTH YOUNG AND OLD

The Festive Season is at hand when all mankind rejoices, puts self aside, and thinks of making wife, children and friends happy by giving them gifts as a token of their love and friendship. We have put in a large stock of Xmas and New Year Gifts for children and adults and would like you to call and look over our offerings. Below are only a few of the many presents in stock.

Fancy Hand Painted China is a Gift worth giving and from our large and well assorted stock of this line one can obtain Gifts for the whole family at prices from 25c to $4.00

CHILDRENS FURNITURE

Nothing could please a child more than to have of her own a Dresser, Desk, Cabinet or Chiffonier in which to stow her "Treasures." Why not give them presents that would be useful.

Hand Bags, etc.

For those that wish to give something out of the ordinary we would suggest our range of Fancy Painted Leather Cushion Tops, Banners, Centre Pieces, Hand Bags, etc. 10c to 8.00$

Kootenay Range

Why not give the whole family a pleasant surprise by presenting them with an up-to-date Kootenay, the range that gives Satisfaction.

Vulcan Souvenirs

An Appropriate Present to send to those in Distant Lands. Something unique in design and small in price 20c to 50c.

Rattan Rockers Oak Rockers and Centre Tables

Useful Gifts are always the most acceptable Nothing could be more welcome than a nice Rattan or Oak Rocker or Quartered Oak Centre Table. Prices $4.00 to

Dolls, Games, etc.

Toys, Dolls, Games, Doll Carriages, Tricycles, Sleighs and other articles too numerous.

Pictures

High Class Pictures are always acceptable Gifts and help make the home more cheerful. We have just received a fresh supply for the Xmas Trade at prices within the reach of all.

IRVING'S LTD.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

No Cheaper Parcel Rate

The following has been received from the Post Office Department, Ottawa,

Newspapers are constantly urging the Department, and applications are still being received here to have all parcels addressed to our soldiers in France sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there evidently being the impression that the Post Office Department of Canada has control of this, and can do as it wishes.

This is not correct, inasmuch as the transference of parcels depends on a special convention, under the terms of which all parcels are transmitted, and under the terms of which only can parcels be transmitted to England and France. As Canada is only one party to this agreement, it is not possible for her to take independent action and lower the rates. If Canada did this, the parcels would simply not be received, or, if delivered in England, would not be transmitted to France nor distributed in England.

Application has already been made by the Canadian Post Office Department for a reduction of the rates of postage on parcels posted in Canada and destined for France, and this has been refused by England and France on the ground that the amount of parcels and mail matter presented at the present time is such as to strain almost to the breaking point the transport service, and the War Office has stated publicly that it cannot and will not transport more parcels than it has been doing.

This statement was made in the British House of Commons, and the reasons above were given as to why they would not make reduction in regard to parcels being sent from England. What France and England could not do for their own people, they could not do for Canada, and moreover they have refused the applications of Department to have this done.

The number of parcels is so many and the strain on the transport system is so great at the present time that the British Government has notified the Post Office Department of Canada that temporarily all parcels are reduced to seven pounds, that is, no parcel weighing more than seven pounds will be carried for the present.

The British War Office has notified the Post Office Department of Canada that it is necessary to limit the amount of parcel traffic for the troops during the Christmas and New Year's Season, in the interest of military efficiency. The War Office points out that the great bulk of mail matter dealt with in normal times is already a severe tax on the transport service; that the amount which the roads will carry without breaking up is limited; that ammunition, food and stores for the army must necessarily have preference over the mails; that any increase in the volume of mail traffic must cause delay in the forwarding of these necessary equipments for War.

The public are, therefore, appealed to in their own interest, as well as in the interest of military efficiency, to limit the use of parcel post to articles of real utility.

Fruit, perishable articles of all descriptions, bottles and earthenware jars and like articles are prohibited, and will not be accepted for transmission; and until further notice no parcel exceeding seven pounds can or will be accepted for transmission to the forces in France or Flanders.

All parcels must be strongly and securely packed in covers of canvas, linen, or other strong material. Parcels which do not comply with these requirements are unlikely to reach their destination safely, and if observed in course of post will be returned to the senders. The name and address of the sender must be written on the outside; and parcels which do not compiy with this condition will be refused.

320 Canadian Shell Firms

Before leaving Canada, D. A. Thomas, the British representative, spoke in lofty terms of the splendid work performed by the Canadian shell committee, and that their work was of a most exacting nature and well done. He further stated, there are now some 320 firms in Canada manufacturing shells or their component parts, and in the short space of fourteen months the shell committee, with the active encouragement and support of General Sir Sam Hughes, has developed the largest industry in the whole of the Dominion. They have been the means, also, of bringing into being certain important industries subsidiary to shell-making, which will have a permanent effect in developing the resources of the country.

A number of people from Vulcan and district have departed during the past week to various points in eastern Canada and the United States for their Christmas vacation.

Government Buying Hay.

In view of the heavy hay crop in Alberta this year the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has had under consideration for some time the matter of purchasing a quantity of timothy hay for British war office supply. Since last August they have been in communication with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, securing information as to the quantity available the quality etc. Samples were sent to Ottawa by the Provincial Department, the quality of which proved satisfactory.

W. W. Moore, of that Department, has been in the province for the past two weeks looking over the situation and making final arrangements for the purchase and delivery of this hay.

The Dominion Department will inspect and take delivery at Calgary and Edmonton. The contract provides that if any ton bales in any one car are found to be below grade the whole car may be rejected. If any farmer is dissatisfied with the grade which he receives from the contractor at local point he may secure a certificate of the grade of any car from the Government inspector at Calgary and Edmonton by sending the car number to the Government Hay Compressing Plant at these points and requesting a copy of the inspector's certificate.

South of Calgary, where the hay is purchased direct from the Alberta Hay Growers' Association of Pincher Creek, the price to the grower will be $10 per ton for No 1 grade, and $8. 50 per ton for No. 2 grade. North of Calgary where a contract has been made with Herdman and Kirkendale, of Olds, to purchase and deliver on C. P. R. lines between Calgary and Edmonton, the grower to receive $9. 50 per ton for No. 1 grade and $8. 25 per ton for No. 2 grade f. o b. cars at loading stations.

The following are the definitions of the grades:

Grade No. 1 shall mean timothy with not more than oneeighth of other tame grasses mixed, of good color, sound and well cured, free from stubble, spear grass and wild barley, commonly known as "Fox Tail".

Grade No. 2, shall mean timonthywith not more than one-fourth of other tame grasses mixed, of fair colour, well cured, free from stubble,spear grass and wild barley, commonly known as FoxTail."

Mr. Moore, when in Edmonton, discussed the matter with Mr, H. A. Craig deputy minister of agriculture, and stated that the hay would have to pass a rigid inspection. The latter, therefore, wishes to impress upon those selling hay the necessity of trimming off the tops and outsides of stacks and pressing only hay that is free from discoloration.

Armada News

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilson by the friends who gathered to wish the aged couple bon voyage on their trip to Southern California where they expect to spend the winter.

Now that the threshing has all been finally completed the yields have turned out to be quite satisfactory, Mr. Cressman reports 115 bushels of oats to the acre, Messrs. Galbraith's wheat ran 64.6 bushels to the acre on fall ploughing, 60 bushels on fallow, and 49 on breaking, giving an average of over 50 bushels per acre on 105 acres, while Mr. Wilson is very proud of his returns which were equal to if not better than the above quotations.

Our hamlet continues to grow, Mr. Saunders is now busily enlarging his store in order to meet the ever increasing volumne of business.

The ratepayers are requested to pay in their school taxes promptly and thereby greatly assist the district fathers to re-open the school after the new year. Everyone wishes to see the schoool in full swing and no one is working harder to have the kiddies back in school than the secretary.

Messrs. D. H Galbraith and Kohler spent a week at Beaupare.

The Rev. Mr. Mathews is visiting friends in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have left for the south for a three month's holiday.

Mrs. Allie Whritner leaves to spend the Christmas season in New York.

Lord Derby's Recruits

London, Dec. 18.—It is now generally accepted that the number of volunteers under Lord Derby's scheme exceeds 2,000,000, including 270,000 direct enlistments for immediate service. Will Thorne, M P., says the number of married, compared to single men, who were attested in West Ham, is seven to five. This is a very exceptional proportion.

Despite the heavy recruiting, the belief has grown that the government may introduce a measure of compulsion for young, unmarried men. Anti-conscriptionists are actively manoeuvring in parliament to prevent this. Yesterday a deputation of about forty Liberals and Labor members interviewed Premier Asquith against it. Mr. Asquith gave a non-committal reply, but the deputation afterwards expressed themselves as highly pleased at his manner of receiving them.

JACK THOMPSON
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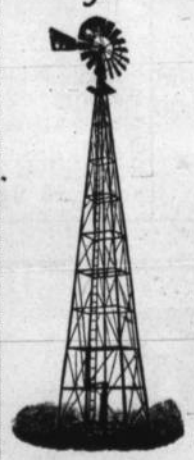
Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

Individual Tailoring
The Latest Fall and Winter Patterns
Style, Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Gents
Made-to-Measure Suits from $20.00
Ladies
Made-to-Measure Suits from $25.00.
Call and Inspect our Stock
Peter Gillespie
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Mr. Wm. Walker and his sister Mrs. C. O. Allen have gone to Montana on a visit to their mother, who has been unwell recently.

Guy Walker



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We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines
De Laval Cream Separators
Massey-Harris Farm Implements
Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders, Power Mills.
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Hays Slides from One Buying and Selling Sensation to Another

That's absolutely Bewildering and Dumbfounding to the general Dry Goods and Men's Clothing Trade.

ON SALE TOMORROW

Thursday, at 9.30 a.m.

We got the entire stock of Men's Fine Suits, Overcoats and Parts of a defunct Jobber in the East, amounting to $9,789.50, bought from the Trust Co. at 45c. on the dollar. Take the Stock

AT HALF PRICE

The Hays Way. That's System--Price Arithmetic--Good Business. What Say You?

$15.00 Suits for $7.50

The whole town aroused---These prices depict the force--the movement--this mighty collossal crash in values--Doll up--Look up--fuss up--don't cost much for the best if you buy here and now, your choice - - 7.50

Miss it If You Dare

Hays makes Prices to-morrow and Friday terrible to the ears of all Clothing Dealers. These prices portray this SALE in a most realistic manner. Many will say, "ITS TOO BIG A SLAUGHTER," but otherwise it would not be true to a Hays Sale. Men, you are invited.

$22.00 Suits going at $11.00

Thursday. Save on price here without losing on quality. By coming direct to Hays Store you buy the choice of 100 suits at this price - - 11.00

LOOK! LISTEN!

Another Car of Washington No. 1 Wrapped Apples on Sale at 1.90 per box. Don't be misled, the apples will be sold at the Store.

NUF SAID

A Harder Smash at High Prices than Ever

It is the mightiest mercantile calamity of the year. It is sweeping on in ever increasing fury. Competition stands aghast at this merciless, suicidal price cutting. There will be no stemming of the tide in this out-pouring of merchandise. Everything from wall to wall, from cellar to garret, Clothing, Furnishings, Overcoats, Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, Underwear, Sheep Lined Coats, Overalls, Mackinaws, Suit Cases, Groceries, Meats all further reduced for Xmas Shoppers--HAYS.

LADIES SLIPPERS

100 pairs Ladies Regular $2.00 Felt Slippers, all Sizes and Shades 1.15

Ladies 50c. Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for 1.00

We always Lead. We Never Follow.

Prices that will Move the Stock

Mens Hose, extra fine reg. 35c, per pair	25c
Llama Hose, per pair -	25c
Suspenders, reg. 50c -	25c
Neckwear, regular 50c. -	25c
" " 65c. -	35c
" " 45c. -	45c

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Ladies House Dresses, values up to $2.25, tomorrow morning, at 9.30 sharp, your choice - - - - - 85c

Buy Groceries now and take the profit

Tomatoes, Beans and Corn - 10c

No Help For It--Must Sell

One lot Ladies Choice Waists, all this Season's creations, reg. $2.50	$1.25
Regular $1.50 Ladies Night Gowns	75c
" 40 and 50c Corset Covers	25c
" 40c Cashmere Hose	25c

25c Sockeye Salmon, 7 for	1.00
25c Davies Pickles, 7 for -	1.00
15c Laurentia Milk - -	5c
25c Extracts, all flavors -	10c
Reg 10c Toilet Paper, 7 for -	25c
Blue Ribbon Coffee, 3 lbs. -	1.00
40c Del Monte Fruits - -	25c
Corn, Beans, Peas - -	10c
3 for 25c Soaps, per dozen -	60c
20c Cans Fresh Herrings -	2 for 25c
35c Briar Pipes - -	15c
French Mustards - -	5c Jar
$3.50 Silk Skirts - -	1.15
Ladies $4.00 Oxfords -	1.35

No Let Up To The Bargains

Get in Line, people, get in line for tomorrow morning at 9.30. This is the most gigantic sale of wearing apparel ever recorded in the history of Sartorialism, and you can't afford to miss it by a minute. The whole store is a holocaust of bargains. Dont fail to be on hand when the doors open tomorrow at 9.30.

25c Can Cherries -	2 for 25
25c Jars Jams - -	2 for 25
$1.50 Work Shirts -	59c
40c Dress Goods - -	10c
15 and 18c Prints, 12 yards -	1.00
50c Wool Mitts - -	23c
$6.00 All Wool Mackinaws -	$3.45
Ladies $8.50 Skirts -	$3.25
Ladies 40c Hose - -	13c
Ladies 25c Hose - -	5c
Ladies $5.00 High Shoes -	$2.25
Ladies $15.00 Dresses -	$7.45
Boys $3.00 Dress Shoes -	$1.35
Boys $5.00 Suits - -	1.75

Mens Boots

175 pairs Mens Strong Solid Leather Boots, values to $5.00 your choice

2.45

At Hays Store

Dr. Mecklenberg, the Graduate Optician and Excellent Eye Expert of 32 years experience, 12 years right here in Alberta, will again be in Vulcan, Friday and Saturday, January 21 and 22nd. An opportunity to have your eyes properly examined and tested by a Specialist of renown. He recommends nothing but the very best such as Series, Punctual, Crookes, Ultex, one piece, Bifocals.

Ladies Dress Shoes

225 pair Ladies Fine Dress Shoes, Regular $5.00 values

2.75

T. R. HAYS

THE PRICE WRECKER

VULCAN - - - - ALBERTA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EXCURSION FARES
TO
EASTERN CANADA

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Halifax and other points.
Dates of Sale, December 1st to 31st 1915. Return limit three months.
Extension privileges—stop overs—choice of Route.

TO GREAT BRITAIN

via Canadian or American Ports
Dates of Sale November 15th to December 31st, return limit 5 months
Extension privileges—stop overs—choice of route.

TO UNITED STATES

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and many other points.
Dates of Sale December 1st to 31st, 1915. Return limit 3 months.

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, B. C.

Dates of Sale. December 7, 8, 9, 10, 1915; January 11, 12, 13, 14; Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11, 1916. Return limit April 30th, 2916.

Full Information, steamship and sleeping car reservations from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY.

Christmas Gifts

The Problem of Christmas Gifts is easily Solved if You pay us a visit. Nothing is more appreciated than a Useful Gift, something which carries with it a constant reminder of the giver.

We have a large and exclusive range of

CUT GLASS
SILVERWARE
JEWELLERY
HAND PAINTED CHINA

Gifts for Everyone at This Store.

M. H. KAHLER
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Dr. Mecklenberg
Optician and Exclusive Eyesight Specialist

31 years Experience. 11 years in Alberta
Calgary Office, Phone M 1121
Will again visit the following places:

Vulcan, January 21, 22

Eyes properly, thoroughly and scientifically examined with Shadow Test.
Consultation Fee $1.00

At T. R. HAYS STORE
PRIVATE OFFICE

No. 1
Timothy Hay
Always on hand
For Sale

Vulcan Livery
R. E. DODDS, Prop.

Mrs. Dr. wilson of Carman was a visitor to her sister, Mrs. R. Robbie of Kirkaldy during the past week.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000

AHEAD

Security? Or Uncertainty? Every man can feel a sense of safety for his family, if he will make small regular savings.

Open a Bank Account in our Savings Department.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

14 Hours In A Hole.

A private in France, whose letter appears in the London 'Times', is as follows:

"You will be glad to know that the Huns so far have only succeeded in taking off a piece of skin from my cheek, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, just a mere flick of a shrapnel case. It is not quite true to say that we were not in the big drive, we have taken a very big part in the operations of late. Perhaps you remember from Sir John French's dispatch that very large forces of Germans were contained and held whilst the drive was made elsewhere. It was our privilege to take part in these operations which perplexed the Huns. It is quite an open question whether it is better to take part in a real attack or in a diversion nowadays for both are apt to prove costly affairs.

On a notable date we were ordered to hold trenches in the most exposed part of the British line during a bombardment preparatory to an attack. This bombardment of ours lasted for six days, and as the Huns got the wind up and expected our attack at any time, they 'strafed' us in return most cruelly. The air was screaming with projectiles of all kinds, and the earth shaking with their explosions. It was as if we were dwelling in the crater of a volcano surrounded by the fumes and flames of erupted lava, and deafened by the repeated explosions of imprisoned force. I have been lying prone in the bottom of a trench when the parapets all round me have been flung into the air, to return a mere jumble of sandbags and clods of earth. A big crump has burst within six feet of me, blinded me with the flash of its explosion and scorched my flesh with the hot gases emitted. Only a few sandbags saved me from annihilation. Smaller shells have knocked the parapets above me to bits and covered me with debris. Every day we had to dig men out who were buried under several feet of earth by the bursting of shells near them."

For a week we had practically no sleep, and very little food. On the last day it was necessary that——and myself should occupy an advanced post. For 14 hours we lay in a hole in the earth enduring a fiendish Hun "strafe", and it may surprise you to know that I was so tired out that I slept as peacefully as a child for six hours, being awakened by a momentary stoppage of the bombardment, just as a person is awakened by the stopping of a clock during the night. When the battalion marched out the men left had aged perceptibly. I have no doubt that I showed signs of nerve strain myself, but I relate with satisfaction and without swank that when I reached the bivouac I held out at arm's length a cup full of tea without a tremor. But the consequent fatigue I was absolutely sure of myself. You may have seen casualty lists in the papers bearing on this.

A few days later we were suddenly ordered out of our billets at 3 a. m., supplied with rations, and ordered to help in an attempt to retake a position lost the previous night. It was an eerie experience, marching in the dull dark rainy morning, with the knowledge that some of us would never come back. I will not run the risk of boring you with further descriptions of work of this kind—the attack was successful, but we had a hot time and lost a good many men. I came through without a scratch, but I have lost many good pals. Thus you will see that we had a strenuous time, and further trench work has followed.

We have now been personally thanked by the General for the fine work we have done. Indeed, out here the regiment is universally respected as a fighting force both by those in authority and by the rank and file, and one feels as just pride in beloging to it.

The Week's Summary

Three new townsites on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C. P. R. will be sold by the company on January 4th next. The names of the new townsites are Nemiscam, Excon and Padowski.

According to the Daily Sketch between two and a half million men have enlisted under the recruiting plan of Lord Derby, the director of recruiting. The paper says that this figure may be subject to revision after analysis and that it is quite possible that the figures relative to single men may prove to be below the required standard.

The Reichstag has again been the scene of stormy speeches and interruptions. Dr. Liebnecht, who has been asking various questions in regard to whether Germany would abandon secret diplomacy, and give the history of the outbreak of the war, was answered in the negative and the house refused to listen to the Socialist leader at all.

The fortune of Andrew Carnegie has recently been estimated at the figure of twenty million dollars. In the pursuance of his theory that a man who dies of great wealth and who devotes no part of it to public use has failed in life, Mr. Carnegie has given away something like three hundred and fifty million dollars.

The Dominion department of labor, in a recent report, shows another increase in the cost of living. The increase is largely due to the advance in prices in grain, flour, dairy products and potatoes.

The total grain crop, according to figures given out at Winnipeg from the provincial department of agriculture will be 234,191,334 bushels. Of this year's total, wheat accounted for 96,662,916 bushels, as against 52,491,879 bushels last year.

The London police have recently raided the office of the suffragette paper Britannia, seizing all the type and other equipment. The raid, according to Miss Annie Kenny, was no surprise to those connected with the paper, as there was bound to be exception to what was published about Sir Edwatd Grey and a British General in the Balkans.

On Thursday of last week Sir John French was relieved of his command of the British forces in France and Flanders at his own request. Nothing beyond the official statement was given out. He will be raised to the rank of viscount, and he will Field Marshall Commander-in Chief of the troops in the British Isles. At the front he will be succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

Sir Richard McBride last week resigned from the premiership of British Columbia as he will be the London representative of the province in succession to Hon. J. H. Turner, who has resigned. The premiership of British Columbia has fallen to Hon. W. J. Bowser who has named his cabinet.

The United States Government are far from satisfied with the refusal of the Austrian Government to disavow the act of the sinking by the submarine of the Italian steamer Ancona, and it is not unlikely that the relations between the two countries will be severed, diplomatically. The Austrian Government, so far from disavowing the act, say that had the submarine not done what it did, the commander of it would have failed in his duty.

The Imperial Parliament is discussing an amendment to the Munitions Act, which was introduced by Lloyd George. It will have the effect of making conditions fairer for the worker than has hitherto been the case. In introducing the amendment Mr. Lloyd George stated since the Munitions Act went into force there had been no strike effecting more than a single establishment at a time.

The attorney-general of England recently informed the House that both he and the solicitor-general had offered to cut their salaries and the size of their fees immediatly they were appointed to office. This would have meant an annual saving to the country of $50,000.

The Canadian Government has recently put an embargo on hay going into the United States, and until this is lifted no hay will be allowed to be shipped across the border. The embargo goes into force immediately.

The Canadian Government have decided that holders of commandeered wheat who were allowed to retain a certain portion of the wheat taken over by the British Government must replace the same within a specified time. Notices have been sent out by the department of trade and commerce to the effect that all vouchers and other documents bearing upon these contracts made prior to November 27th must be in the hands of the department on or before December 22nd. No releases depending upon documents after that date will be granted.

Parcels for Troops

A communication from the Post Office Department, Ottawa, advises us that The Honorable T Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the Imperial Postal Authorities, in effecting an arrangement with the British Government whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom for the Expeditionary Forces on the Continent; that is:

For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; For parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; For parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic.

The public are reminded, however, in accordance with the circular issued by the Department recently, that until further notice, no parcel can be sent weighing over seven pounds.

Oldest British Recruit

London. — Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has not only induced the backward to come forward and enlist, but has also given hope to many patriotic but supposedly ineligible Englishmen that after all they may be allowed to fight fo their country. When a man is 78 years old, for instance, he would scarcely consider himself fit for a soldier's duties, yet a man that age has enlisted. He is Charles Farmer, a hero of the Crimean war, who has been out of the army for 44 years. He enlisted to one of Lord Derby's emissaries making a speech and, fired with enthusiasm, enlisted and was accepted. He is now a member of the King's Shropshire light infantry. He is a native of Shrewsbury, a joiner by trade. The doctors who examined him declared him "physically sound."

American Battalion

Recruiting offices for the new American battalion being raised in Canada, to be known as the American legion, are being opened in Calgary, which will be head-quarters for Alberta. Capt. Potts is the recruiting officer and will remain at Calgary for some weeks. Those who join the regiment must be of American birth. The physical restrictions are somewhat more stringent than our ordinary recruiting, as it is hoped to make the new unit a perfect fighting machine. The battalion is to be commanded by Major A. G. B. Clarke, formerly of the New York National Guards.

Indians May Enlist

So many have been the applications for enlistment from among the Indians on the Blood and Peigan Reserves, that the Adjutant General has issued the following order, which will be welcomed: Owing to the large number of applications of Indians, authority is hereby granted to enlist Indians in the various units for overseas service, provided of course, that the enlistment regulations as to medical fitness and otherwise are fully observed. This order will be given to the different recruiting officers, and the latter will act then as they think best, although the belief among military men is that the Indians will repeat the offer they made at the commencement of the war and raise a battalion of their own.

H. W. REEVES

Extends Hearty Wishes for a

MERRY CHRISTMAS

And A

Happy and Prosperous

NEW YEAR

Strength for Motherhood

MOTHERHOOD is not a time for experiment, but for *proven* qualities, and nothing exceeds the value of good cheer, needful exercise and SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT'S EMULSION charges the blood with life-sustaining richness, suppresses nervous conditions, aids the quality and quantity of milk and insures sufficient fat.

Its COD LIVER OIL feeds the very life cells. Its LIME and SODA help avoid rickets and make teething easy.

14-46 *Avoid Substitutes.*

What is Germanism?

Germanism is a great criminal conspiracy, a sort of Black Hand or Camorra, all of whose members work secretly, relentlessly, unscrupulously for a common end—the enslaving of the world (writes Mr. Hebert Vivian in the New Witness). Every German—from the highest to the lowest—is a born spy, regarding espionage as one of the prime duties of citizenship. When the Kaiser travelled abroad he had to keep his eyes open and report all he saw, just as though he were a common waiter or barber.

First War Fan—Well, what are the Russians doing?

Second War Fan—Well, they put the Czar in the box and shifted the Grand Duke to right field.

An English Lad as Russian Scout

Russia is singing the praises of a young Englishman serving in the Tsar's army, who has risen from the ranks and won great distinction. Upon the outbreak of the war young John Wilton, then a frail boy of 17, secured by special permission of the Tsar the right to serve in the ranks of one of the famous regiments of the Petrograd Guards. Early in October he joined his regiment at the front, and became one of the mounted scouts For six months he took part in practically every big battle in which the famous corps was engaged, and these battles have been pratically continuous. He was with the party of scouts which penetrated to the nearest point to Cracow, and was at one time within eight miles of the city.

His activities came repeatedly to the attention of the commanding officer of his regiment, and at the end of five months he was in command of the mounted scouts of the regiment, and since becoming an officer he has twice been recommended for decorations for service in the field.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Cable Railways For Wounded

An ingenious arrangement is being used by the French in the hilly country of the Vosges, in order to transport their wounded. Cable lines are slung over all the rough portions of the journey and over places where it is impossible to make a road.

Special Red Cross cars or trucks are used on these wire lines, each truck carrying one man and being long enough to let him lie down in comfort while being transported. The speed with which a severely wounded soldier can be taken to the base by these cable railways has saved many a French soldier's life.

LET MOONEY DO IT

TOO MUCH BAKING HAS KILLED MANY A WOMAN

Too many hours over a hot stove—too few for rest and recreation, **MOONEY** has changed all this.

MOONEY'S BISCUITS are made especially to replace home baking—to give the tired woman a chance.

MOONEY makes biscuits for every time and place, from the elaborate function to the daily meal.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the freshest, crispest, creamiest, biscuits ever made.

If you have never used them you have a delightful treat in store.

They sell in dainty packages or tin boxes—in either case free from every adulteration

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

ALSO IN TIN BOXES

6

BOVRIL

IS ECONOMICAL

Test it in your own home. A3

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

if you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. Per 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Mount Robson

We are asked to say after whom Mount Robson is named. No positive answer can be made to this, except that it was not named after the late John Robson, at one time premir of this province It bore the name long before Mr. Robson entered public life. The best information available, so Mr. Fleet Robertson tells us, as the result of his investigation, is to the effect that it was named after an employee of the old Northwest Company. We shall be very glad to hear from any readers who can throw any light upon the question.—Victoria Colonist.

Diner—Look here, waiter, this fish is stale.

Waiter—Sorry, sir; you should have come in yesterday.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Perhaps Your KIDNEYS

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order.

Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS.

Gin Pills are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. Six boxes for $2.50, or a free treatment if you write to

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited

Toronto • Ont. 14

Squashed the Gossip

Residing in a little village is a lawyer who is famous for drawing wills, in which branch of business he has long enjoyed a monopoly of the country for miles around.

A few months since a wealthy man died. There was much speculation as to the value of the property, and the town gossip set about to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer, and, after a few preliminary remarks about the deceased, he said, rather bluntly:

"I suppose you made Brown's will?"

"Yes."

"Then you probably know how much he left. Would you mind telling me?"

"Not at all," the lawyer answered, as he resumed his writing. "He left everything he had."

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Constipation and indigestion; colic, worms, colds and simple fevers, and all the other minor ills of little ones can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets through their action in regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. H. H. Mills, Haldimand, Que., writes: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets of great service in relieving my little one of constipation and stomach trouble." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Breed, Feed and Care

There are three things that must be considered to build up a herd of good cows. First, breed, then feed, then care. No matter how well bred a cow may be, unless she is properly fed, fed according to her requirements and individuality, she will not do as she should. Then if she is well bred and well fed and not properly cared for, she is still a failure. She must be kept comfortable, quiet and contented. She needs good light, good air, plenty of water and kind treatment. Good cows are not developed by harsh treatment. If she expects a whack by a milk stool or fork handle when she is approached is it any wonder she is nervous and kicks? If on the contrary she never knows fear and as you sit down to milk her she thinks you are the best calf she ever had, you can figure that kind treatment pays in dollars and cents, or from any point of view.

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Four professors of the Euphrates American College founded by American missionaries at Harpoot, Armenia, were horribly tortured by the Turks before being put to death. The hair and moustache of one professor were pulled out by the roots. The nails of another were pulled out with pincers. Seven-eighths of the students were deported, killed or exiled and the young girls carried away to harems.

It is known that there are still at large in London, Eng., at least 6,000 Germans, naturalized and otherwise. Now that Zeppelins visit London is it to be doubted that these death-dealing monsters have been guided upon their way by some of these 6,000 or more of enemies within London's huge area, asks a London newspaper.

"Mica Ban" is being manufactured by some United States factories. It is used for concrete facing work to produce rock effect.

Manitoba Horse Breeders' Act

New Regulations Passed by Provincial Legislature Are New in Force

All Manitoba farmers and horse-breeders will be interested in knowing a proclamation has been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, bringing into force on and after November 8th the new Horse Breeders' Act, passed at the 1914 session of the provincial legislature.

The new act provides for the enrolment of stallions under a system of inspection. In view of this it will be necessary for enrolment to begin as early as possible, as this first inspection in the province will entail considerable work.

The provincial department of agriculture is now sending out particulars regarding the working of the act together with application forms. All owners of pure-bred stallions enrolled last year are receiving these by mail. The department is anxious to reach every man who has brought a stallion into the province since the last enrolment and urges each one to make application for enrolling stallions at the earliest possible date. Any stallion which is not properly inspected and enrolled cannot be placed in service in Manitoba in 1916, and the department seeks the hearty co-operation of all in order that the inspectors may begin work immediately.

It is intended to conduct this work from convenient inspection centres throughout the province. As soon as the itinerary of the inspectors is arranged due notice will be posted in every district, giving place and date at which inspection will be made for that locality. Personal notice of inspection points will also be sent to stallion owners.

All owners of stallions, therefore, should make application to the provincial department of agriculture, Winnipeg, without delay, enclosing the enrolment fee of $2, together with certificate of pedigree by registered mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Greatest of Battleships

United States Is Planning 35-Knot Cruisers 800 Feet Long

That the United States is pretty sure to have the most powerful battle cruiser afloat in the near future is indicated by some of the figures obtained. According to these figures, several of the new battle cruisers are to be 800 feet long, with a beam of 105 feet.

The speed of the new cruisers will be very great if the plans are carried out. They will have engines of 175,000 to 200,000 horsepower to develop a speed of 35 knots. This is more than five knots faster than the fastest foreign battle cruiser, the Seydlidtz of the German navy, which is said to have made a little more than 29 knots.

This speed was developed on an indicated horsepower of 100,000. At the present date it has not been definitely decided whether the engines for the new American battle cruiser will be direct turbine, reduction gear or electric drive, but they will be oil burners certainly.

No details were obtainable as to the armament of the new cruisers, but it is probable they will carry 16-inch guns.

If the projected cruisers are built warships will be getting into the class with great merchant liners as far as length is concerned. They will be a little longer than the Mauretania, 789 feet, and which developed 27¾ knots on 80,000 horsepower.

The extent of the jump in the size of war vessels planned for the next few yeasr is shown by the comparative size of the Nevada, newest United States dreadnought, 583 feet, and the new battle cruisers. Their beam of 105 feet will just allow of their passing through the Panama Canal locks.

Dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth and Warspite type are the largest British vessels whose dimensions are available. They are 650 feet long, but it is said that larger vessels are building.

At the time of the publication of the new naval appropriations the dimensions of the projected ships were not given out.

"Madam, your husband says we can count on him for his support."

"Well, that's more than I can do, the lazy, good-for-nothing thing!"

The Dardanelles

Expedition a Brilliant Strategic Conception Whether Victorious or Otherwise

The fact is the Dardanelles expedition never represented a main phase of the war, says the New York Sun. It was a brilliant strategic conception, which, had it succeeded, would have contributed very materially to shorten the struggle, but could not in itself have brought about the end. Success in it is by no means vital to the Allies' triumph, nor could complete disaster, such as German union with the Turks, and a menacing move against Egypt, assure the Germans victory in the full sense. The entire Near-East campaign, including the Balkan invasion, is a detail. It is important, but not conclusive.

All the agitation in Britain over the failure—which may not be a failure at all—of the dash for Constantinople is therefore to a large extent a tempest in a teapot. It is "Mafeking" reversed. The doleful dumps in and out of parliament are temperamental, hysterical, not military nor reasonable. The recall of Sir Ian Hamilton, the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force, may be a wise step; it may be the displacement of a man who has not risen to his opportunity, or it may very well be an act of injustice, the making of a scapegoat to satisfy the public and stop the mouth of rattled members of the house of commons.

Nobody really knows much about the Dardanelles enterprise. It is uncertain whether it was possible or impossible in its principal objective, viz., the forcing of the Straits and the seizure of Constantinople. It is uncertain whether sufficient force was sent to effect this purpose and it is uncertain whether the force available was exerted in the right way. The whole struggle may have been a demonstration of skill and courage contending against hopeless odds, or it may have been a colossal series of blunders from end to end. These points cannot be settled now. We cannot even see the facts clearly for the smoke. Probably they will never be settled. History will dispute them so long as anyone thinks it worth while to remember the present war.

But there is one thing quite certain: The Allies have derived and are deriving prodigious advantages from the Dardanelles adventure. It has given them returns so great that it would be rash to say that the enormous expenditure in life, in munitions, in ships, in treasure had not been fairly compensated. The Dardanelles expedition was by far the neatest and most effective counter to the entry of Turkey into the war as the ally of the Central Powers. It neutralized the Turkish power of offence at once and for a long period.

It concentrated the contest with Turkey in virtually one spot, whereas otherwise fighting might have been widely diffused and Britain's prestige might have suffered far more from menaces to her power in Egypt within and without than she would sustain today even in abandoning the attempt to capture the Ottoman capital.

As for the situation in the Balkans, it would now seem to have been inevitable from the first. To say that the check of the Allies contributed any more to Bulgaria's backsliding than would a defensive campaign by Britain in the Sinai Peninsula is mere nonsense. Bulgaria's actual course was probable at all stages of the game, and it was finally determined by the work of Hindenburg and Mackensen in Poland and Russia and not by the Turkish resistance to Australian troops in the Anafarta region. As for the German "drive" throuh Serbia, it is quite fair to assume that it would have been made sooner or later in any case. An attempt to join forces with the Turks and incidentally to crush Serbia, the primary aim of the war, was too obvious not to have been undertaken when the Russian armies were pushed far enough back to make it feasible.

So far, therefore, it is really fair to credit the Dardanelles with a large degree of military profit and practically no political injury which would not have occurred under any circumstances As for the thing that has happened, it may prove to be far from a real disaster. Bulgaria's quota of men is no doubt of some importance. But the wear and tear on Germany's armies involved in the attempt to penetrate Serbia cannot but tend in a most serious degree to the exhaustion of the Teuton's power to carry on the war. Here as elsewhere, the empire is dashing itself to pieces against a resistance which always gives way but never fails to take terrible toll for what it surrenders. Can Germany stand the cost of fighting her way, to, or even toward the Bosphorus?

We have no doubt Britain will pluck up her courage and recover her surfaces of stolidity shortly.

CHANGE

Quit Tea and Coffee and Got Well

A woman's tea and coffee experience is interesting: "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excrutiating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a tea and coffee drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians, but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off tea and coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.

"I made the change to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicines at all—just left off tea and coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The public school children of New York are being instructed in safety-first principles. Through the co-operation of the police department with the board of education, police sergeants are sent to the schools to deliver fifteen minute talks to the children at the nine o'clock assembly on such subjects as the prevention of street accidents and the dangers of bonfires. They also explain why the police have to break up certain games on the street, and point out the results of mischievous acts. The children are taught to overcome their fear of policemen and to regard them as their friends. Good results of the work are said to be already apparent in the better understanding which exists between children and the police. —The American City for October.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

The Value of Birds in Forests

Birds attain their greatest usefulness in the forests, because the conditions there closely approach the primeval.

Forest trees have their natural insect foes, to which they give food and shelter, and these insects in turn have their natural enemies, among the birds, to which the tree also gives food and shelter. Hence it follows that the existence of each one of these forms of life is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the trees the insects would perish, and but for the birds the trees would perish; and, to follow the inexorable laws of nature to the conclusion of their awful vengeance, but for the trees the world would perish.—The Value of Birds to Man, by James Buckland.

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. (10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00, 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength, No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Cholera Added to Horrors of Refugees

Cholera has added its terrors to the burdens of Armenian refugees who fled the Tigris and Euphrates valleys to Tabriz, according to meagre advices received by the New York Presbyterian board of foreign missions. One hundred a day is now the average mortality from the scourge in Tabriz alone, the advices state.

Urumiah, the recent fighting ground of Kurds and native Christians, also is afflicted, the board announced.

Tiflis, Russia, is similarly in the grip of an epidemic, which has already caused 700 deaths. It is thought likely that these deaths were due to cholera, also, although the nature of the disease is not designated in advices.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

The Dominion government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of all manufactures and products of cotton, dressed and undressed furs to foreign destinations in Europe other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Cotton waste remains prohibited to all foreign destinations.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

GERMANY NOW AT BREAKING POINT UNDER HEAVY STRAIN OF THE WAR

HAS RESOLVED INTO A QUESTION OF HOLDING ON

The Distinctive Military Quality ot the British is Their Ability to Hold on, and in the Face of Repeated Reverses, to Live Up to Their Ancient Reputation of Winning Out

A neutral who professes some knowledge of military history asserted the other day that Berlin was never able to win more than one great fight in any of her wars, but that it always happened to be the last one. Beneath the exaggeration of this opinion may be discerned the distinctive military quality of the British, namely, their ability to hold on, and in the face of repeated reverses to come cheerfully and confidently in the final grapple, where they have been successful ever since there was a British nation. In the present war it has been made plain that the British race has lost none of its nobler qualities, and there is doubt in no quarter as to the final issue of the war. This war has come to be a question of holding on, and bitter and desperate though the fight is, our people are entitled to a knowledge of the fact that in Germany the pressure of the war is becoming daily more pronounced. A correspondent of the New York Herald at Zurich, who has been travelling in Germany, finds that a great change has come over the people in the past six months.

He hears talk of quitting; the uppermost word is not victory, but continue to hope for victory. Nevertheless, it is peace they desire above all things. Their fighting spirit is not rising, even though the tide of their armies' victories shows little sign of turning. On the surface the people are with the government and no open criticism of the Kaiser appears; but underneath he finds a growing discontent with the continuance of the war, which the Germans had expected to be over before now. Every month that passes takes its heavy toll of German lives and imposes fresh hardships upon the masses of the people. The newspapers are now venturing to publish letters from the front which discourage the notion that the German soldiers are supermen. Germans in the trenches are allowed to inform the people at home that bravery and military resourcefulness are not exclusive German characteristics, and even to rebuke those who continue to madly cheer for the war.

He says that the recent peace demonstration ordered by the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne would have been impossible six months ago, and though the actual procession was frustrated at the last moment by the authorities, they feared to interrupt the preparations which had preceded it, knowing very well that the Archbishop represents the feeling in the Rhine provinces and in other parts of Western and Southern Germany, where the majority of the people are Roman Catholics. For months past the archbishop has been advocating peace, and when he announced that upon September 26 there would be a procession in Cologne of those in favor of ending the war at once, thousands of Roman Catholic clubs and societies prepared to take part in it. The authorities hesitated to interfere until it was announced that the Socialists were to participate, when they forbade it on the ground that it would lead to disorders. So the demonstration was cancelled but nobody has ventured to rebuke the archbishop, who continues his demands.

It is the rise in the cost fo living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her oversea supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of her own country. The war has proven beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

From another source it is learned that the great textile industries of Germany are stagnant. This is caused by a lack of raw materials, and means that not only are hundreds of thousand of people out of employment, many of whom, of course, are serving as soldiers, but that there is increasing difficulty in supplying the forces with clothing. The government is being called upon to provide for the idle men who are not fitted for military duties or public works, to furnish temporary financial assistance to those without means and to keep the insurance policies of all of them in force until the end of the war. The German government may be able to solve this problem, as it has solved others in the course of the past fifteen months, but it is in the position of a tiring horse obliged to face one fence after another, each higher than the one before. Pressure from within and from without increases, and while such enterprises as Germany is now conducting in Serbia may temporarily cheer the people, it does not lessen unemployment, reduce the cost of existence to the masses of German people, nor does it lessen the terrifying lists of dead and wounded whch stare the readers of newspapers in the face each morning.

The Best Country

The Best Grain in the World and the Fattest Cattle Are Products of Western Canada

Western Canada does not only grow the finest grain and grasses on the American continent but it also produces the best range cattle. This is evident from the fact that Maunsell Brothers of Macleod have topped the Chicago market in this respect for three years in succession.

A few years ago when Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask., won the world's prize for wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress and W. J. Glass of Macleod was second, we thought it was a wonderful thing. The west has been winning so many agricultural prizes and we have got so used to it that an achievement such as that of Maunsell Brothers passes almost unnoticed.

The most satisfactory aspect in connection with the splendid showing made by Western Canadian agriculturists is not that they win prizes and break records once and then relax their efforts, but they keep it up and continue to lead the continent each successive year. All of this goes to show that we have the best agricultural land in America. We grow the best grain, we raise the fattest cattle. We have the ideal mixed farming country.—Calgary Herald.

The German Way

A Sample of the Brutal Severity of the Huns

The brutal severity of the German military authorities is again exemplified in an apparently well authenticated story that has come here from the United States. A young German had come over to New York and established himself in business some years ago. When the war broke out he wrote his fiancee in Germany that he should return and join the army, but he would suffer great loss in a business way. She replied advising him not to go, as they both had brothers fighting at the front. As the war became more desperate he wrote again expressing a still stronger inclination to return.

In reply came another letter from the young lady again advising him not to go, and stating that the members of both their families who were in the army, had been killed.

At the bottom of the letter was a note from the military authorities stating that the writer of the letter had been executed that morning for treason in counselling a German not to return to fight for his country.

His Wife—Ther lan'lord come 'ere this mornin' an' I give 'im ther rent an' showed 'im ther baby.

Her Husband—Oh, did yer! Well, next time as 'e comes jest yer give 'im ther baby and show 'im ther rent.

Caution children not to play with matches, and warn them of the danger of bonfires to both life and property.

Was Friend of Kaiser

General Hunter, Second in Command of the British Troops at Gallipoli, Saved Life of Kaiser

General Sir Archibald Hunter, second in command of the British troops at Gallipoli, was a favorite of the German Emperor before the war, having once saved the Kaiser when a horse attached to a carriage in which he was driving in Scotland became unmanageable. The Emperor paid the Scotch soldier particular attention and gave him a standing invitation to visit Berlin.

The Kaiser must have heard with chagrin that the recent successes in the Anafarta region were due largely to Hunter's direction.

Hunter first made his name in Egypt. In Wolseley's Nile expedition, Hunter captured one of the most truculent Dervish chiefs with his own hands, and carried him off in a gunboat in the very teeth of the tribesmen.

Hunter had fourteen years of the desert and the Nile Valley, and his bravery in all the fighting was a byword with the black troops whose adored leader he was. When the ill-fated gunboat El Teb turned turtle in the fifth cataract, Hunter had a narrow escape, being struck in the side by the bridge rail as he leaped overboard.

Lord Kitchener has much to thank General Hunter for. But for the latter's prompt warning on one occasion Kitchener might never have lived to see the consummation of his work. K. of K. and his staff were inside the enclosure of the Iron Mosque at Omdurman about sunset when a shell burst above the heads of the party.

A second and a third shell came, and then a great number more—and in dashed Hunter who had ridden through the enemy to get to his chief. "These are our own shells, sir!" he cried. "We can't stay here for we cannot stop them."

"Well, gentlemen," said Kitchener, "it would be a pity to be killed when the day's won; we had best move away."

Hunter has been called the most popular man in the British army.

Wonderful Crop Yields Reported

J. O. Houghton, who homesteaded at Cayley, Alberta, five years ago, resides a rather interesting story about this year's crop. From 80 acres of wheat and oats, he had $25 per acre clear, after paying threshing expenses. His oats averaged 90 bushels, and wheat 60 bushels per acre. He is very well pleased with results.

What might be termed a phenomenal crop is that reported by E. Bird of Aldersyde, Alberta. A field of 45 acres of barley was completely destroyed by hail on July 8. Later on Mr. Bird was arranging to plow the field, when he observed a second growth appearing from the root. He postponed plowing operations. By September 8, the field of barley was cut and in the stook. When he threshed it he secured 1,047 bushels of barley.

Heroic French Troops

Writer Tells of Wonderful Work of the French Soldiers

After a visit to to the whole French front, Edmond Rostand says:

I have seen an unforgettable spectacle: German trenches only partly dismantled by artillery and taken by main force.

Never before has the world had an opportunity to witness such a glorious effort as that of our troops in this circumstance. The German trenches were regular fortresses, which resisted the battering of our guns, but could not resist the admirable impetus of our soldiers charging with the bayonet.

I have admired the defence works erected everywhere behind our first line. They appear impregnable and stand behind our soldiers as a wall which no power on earth could destroy.

When one has seen what I have seen one gathers the impression that the French soldier of this great war—he was has accomplished acts of superhuman prowess—is the most heroic soldier in history.

I carry away with me also an impression of confidence and love between officers and men; all the combatants are united in a sublime brotherhood.

'Tis greater than a fighting army; it is a nation in arms, moved by one ideal.

The troops I have seen are not all young. They were of all ages, mingled together. Hats off to those middle-aged territorials fighting side by side with their children and nephews. They have commanded the admiration of their chiefs by their endurance and kindness.

The grapeshot has mowed down men of 45 and youths with life's springtime smile on their lips on the same field of honor.

No nation has ever before concentrated all its forces in an impetus as unanimous—as beautiful—as this. Such troops were created for a brilliant victory.

The morale of our soldiers has been forged from the same steel as our guns. It is of the purest metal. And everywhere all along the line the fire of victory is spreading its wings to acclaim our triumphant colors.

How the Range is Found

The Range Finder is an Important Instrument Used on Warships

One of the most important instruments used on a warship is the range finder, for without this instrument it is practically impossible to aim the guns accurately, without first incurring a serious delay in getting the range by trial shots. Range finders all work on much the same principle, images of the ship or other objects sighted on being received through the two object glasses, one located near each end and on the side of the tube, being reflected and refracted by a system of mirrors and prisms so that both are brought to the eye of the observer, who looks through the eyepiece located at the middle of the tube and on the opposite from the object glasses.

The right-hand object glass transmits only the upper half of the object sighted, and the left-hand object glass the lower half. When sighting on a ship for example, the rigging and funnels will appear to be offset horizontally from the lower part of the ship so long as the instrument is not set for the correct range. The images are then brought together by a thumbscrew that moves one of the prisms and this sets a scale that shows the distance in yards to the ship.

Canada's war expenditure for next year will be very large. About $1,000 per man per annum is calculated as the cost of raising, equipping and maintaining the troops at the front and under arms in Canada. This estimate will probably be exceeded on account of the enormous expenditure of ammunition and the heavy strain upon artillery and rifles. Canada's war expenditure next year, on the basis of a force of 250,000 men will aggregate from $200,000 to $250,000. The interest charge in connection with this and past war expenditures will amount to oer $5,000,000 per year.

In A Nutshell

About One Hundred Million Dollars Spent Annually on Liquor in the Dominion

As prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war is being earnestly discussed let us briefly consider whether such action is necessary and whether the people would favor it.

About one hundred million dollars are spent in drink every year in the Dominion. Even if it did no harm it would be the part of wisdom to save that large sum especially during the war. But when we consider that it does do much harm and entails so much further expense it seems needless to discuss it.

In England and the United States it is conceded that ten per cent. of all deaths are caused directly or indirectly by drink. If we adopt one-half of that percentage for Canada it gives us about five thousand deaths caused by drink in Canada every year. Where there are so many deaths there must be a much larger number who are more or less injured by it. We shall certainly be within the mark if we say that ten thousand persons are killed and injured every year by drink.

It has been shown in several places that it costs about five times as much as the revenue received from the traffic to care for the paupers, orphans and criminals it causes.

It has also been shown that if the money spent in drink were spent in useful articles, it would give employment to eight times as many persons as are engaged in the manufacture of liquors.

Reports from many places show that the burden of taxation is greater in wet than in dry towns. In some places the tax rate is double. The saving in police expenses alone is more than the license fees. These statements are not mere theory; they have actually occurred in many places and the prosperity following prohibition confirms them.

So much for the needed prohibition even in peace times, but do the people want prohibition? In Ontario they have voted on three different occasions by large majorities in favor of prohibition and there is no evidence that they have changed their lines.

Again nearly three-fourths of the municipalities of Ontario have adopted local prohibition of their own accord and are so well satisfied with it that not one has repealed it in the past five years, notwithstanding all the efforts of the powerful liquor traffic.

A strong indication of the trend of public opinion is found in the fact that a number of our best papers and magazines refuse to carry liquor advertisements into the homes of their subscribers.

It will be asked when all these are in favor of prohibition who are they that are against it and I answer the liquor interest and the barroom brigade. The liquor interest is composed not only of the manufacturers and sellers of liquor, but all those who make profit out of the business, either directly or indirectly.

This is only a partial survey of the question.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

German Paper Fearful of Defeat

Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving that country for Switzerland Under the heading "Can We Hold Out?" the Neue Zeitung of Strassburg, says:—"Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of war when with the question of bread settled, another anxiety faces us, namely the dearness of the first necessities in the matter of food. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

One day little Flora was taken to have an aching tooth removed. That night, while she was saying her prayers, her mother was surprised to hear her say: "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

The rank and file of employees must be made to feel that safety work is their work, just as much as it is of their superiors in directive positions.

A lantern should always be hung up, specially in the barn or stable. It should never be set on the floor, where it may be easily tipped over.

KING AND QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

VICTORY FOR CAUSE OF ALLIES IS AS CERTAIN AS THE SUNRISE

GERMANY IS BEATEN BY BRITAIN AT EVERY TURN

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Writes an Article for the United States Press, and Strongly Combats the View that the War to Date has been Unfortunate for Great Britain

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written for the U.S. press a vigorous article, in which he combats the view that the war to date has been unfortunate for Great Britain. He scores the British for their national weakness of self depreciation; and proceeds to say in part:

"Yet in our heart of hearts we are as certain of victory as that tomorrow's sun will come, and a dispassionate survey will satisfy any student of history that no great war in which our country has ever been engaged has been marked in the same space of time by such triumphant successes as those of the last fourteen months.

"Our troubles have been those of our allies; our victories have largely been our own. Germany can make a good showing up to date against the coalition. Against Great Britain she has been beaten at every turn.

"Consider what we have done in this short space of time and compare it with the opening of any of our greater wars. In our war against the French Republic, it was nearly two years after its inception that Howe's victory gave us a gleam of success. In the great war against Napoleon it was again two years before Trafalgar ended the fear of imminent invasion and twelve years of very varying fortunes before he won through.

"Now, look at the work of fourteen months. We have annexed the whole great German colonial empire, with the exception of East Africa and a district in Kameruns. We have swept the German flag, both imperial and mercantile, off the face of the ocean; we hae completely sterilized her fleet; we have repelled her serious submarine attack; played our game so skilfully that the flux of time shows us stronger, not weaker, in comparison.

"We hae conquered Mesopatamia from the Turks; we have completely repelled their attempted invasion of Egypt; we have helped to save Paris; we have, with French and Belgian assistance, but mainly by our exertions, stopped the advance on Calais, inflicting a loss of several hundreds of thousands upon the Germans; we have, by our intervention at Antwerp, helped to extricate the Belgian army.

"Finally, and greatest of all, we have raised an enormous volunteer army, which is large enough to turn the scale between the European forces and we have converted ourselves, with wonderful adaptability, into the great factory and munitions store of the allies.

"That is our story, and if any cannot see that it is a wonderful one, he is not merely a pessimist, but blind.

"What have we to put on the other side of the account? I am dealing for the moment with large results and not with details. Where have we failed?

"In the whole world our most severe critic could only point to one place, the Dardanelles; but have we failed in the Dardanelles?

"I believe that if we should never force the straits the enterprise has none the less been worth the undertaking. We have lost 100,000. How many have the Turks lost? Certainly not less.

"We have held up a great body of their best troops, who would otherwise have been operating against us on the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts or in the Caucasus against the Russians. General Ian Hamilton has taken the pressure off General Maxwell on the one side and General Nixon on the other.

"But the greatest of all the results from the Dardanelles expedition is that it has united us with Russia as nothing less could have done. She cannot now say, as she might have said, that we thought only of our own empire. We have spent our blood and our ships in trying to force the gates which close her in. When the episode remains a historical reminiscence, like the passage of Admiral Duckworth in 1907, this great result will still remain.

"Again, one sequel which may prove to be of vital importance may spring from the Dardanelles. It is our operation there and the consequent danger to their ally which has drawn the central powers on to their southern advance.

"The immediate result of this has been to bring into the war the Serbians, who for nearly a year had been practically neutral, and so to be supplied by the Germans with men and munitions. It is tapping a fresh vein in a body which is already slowly bleeding to death.

"What have they to gain there? Putting aside all megalomanaic visions of an advance upon India, what is their practical goal? Should they overwhelm Serbia it will go to our hearts, but will make no difference in the war, since Serbia had, as I already remarked, been obliged to rest upon her oars for many months.

"What next could they advance upon? Constantinople, with a strong allied force entrenched upon their flank at Saloniki? Would the Turks really welcome an army of Bulgars and other hereditary enemies marching into their capital at the expense of her hereditary friends?

"And if we assume everything and suppose them at Constantinople, what then? How will they cross the Egyptian desert and meet the quarter of a million whom we could line up on the Suez canal? What will it profit them to be strong in Asia Minor by the time that attrition has worn them down east and west and the ever thickening allied lines are pushing inward for Berlin?

"The more steadily one goes at these fantastic fears the more they spread into mere phantoms of the imagination. The gains of the German expedition are shadowy and distant, the losses are immediate and obvious, and it is the Dardanelles pressure which has drawn them forth.

"Not only have we nothing to reproach ourselves with and a great deal upon which to congratulate ourselves in actual war, but we have, as it seems to me, made remarkably few mistakes.

"Beforehand, thanks to the firmness of Mr. McKenna (first lord of the admiralty, 1908-1911) in the matter of eight great ships and the driving power of Mr. Churchill (first lord from 1911 to 1915) in the year immediately before the war, our navy was ready as it had never been before for a supreme struggle.

"Of the four army corps, which are the most that we had ever thought of sending abroad, two and a half were in time for the first clash and the others followed. We played our part as we said we would play it, and we won our game, so far as we can count gains and losses between Germany and ourselves.

"If Mr. McKenna and Mr. Churchill put us in a strong position upon the water. Lord Haldane (ex-war secretary) forged the weapon which was to do such great service upon the land—the British military machine as we and the Germans know it. The splendid territorial army, the officers' training corps which has been of such vital service, the conversion of the expeditionary force into a practical reality—all spring from his clear and far-seeing mind.

"When one remembers his long defence of the territorials, the gibes to which he and they were subjected; the ridicule with which his assertion was met that they would have time after the outbreak of war to make good troops before taking the field, and when one sees how entirely his forecast has been borne out, one does not know which is the more surprising, his forcsight or the ingratitude and perverseness of so many of his fellow countrymen.

"Future generations will, I think, look upon Lord Haldane as one of the saviors of the country.

"After the outbreak of the war we have also been extraordinarily fortunate in our leaders. If one searched backward through the glorious files of British history one could not pick out a man who was so fitted by nature and training for the supervision of such a war as Lord Kitchener.

"His cold, mathematical brain, his power of thinking in terms of the year after next, his enduring, inflexible will and power; his freedom from politics—all of these qualities make him an ideal leader in such a war.

"And what a collaborator in Mr. Lloyd George, who supplies exactly what a soldier lacks—the touch with the democracy, the power of the burning word, acquaintance with practical conditions of British life.

With such men at home, and with our leaders on sea and land, from Admiral Jellicoe and Field Marshal French downward, we can surely face the future with a light heart.

"Our troubles never have really been our own, but have arisen from the fact that the secret preparations of the central powers have made them for a limited time more powerful on land than their neighbors. The margin of strength which is wanted, we have to supply. By a miracle of organization and national spirit we shall be able to do so.

"We take our history morning by morning and often the morning seems a dark one. It is not thus that it is written hereafter. We see every swirl and backwater, but the man of the future will see only the main current of the stream.

"There is no use then for pessimism, but rather good reason why we should be on our knees thanking the Power that guides our destiny for evident proof that Great Britain still has the old clear brain to plan and the old strong arms to strike."

Investigating Northern Alberta Nickel Deposits

Vicars and Maxim Have Sent Expedition Which May Last Two Years

According to the Mining and Scientific Press of October 30, an important expedition is being conducted in Northern Alberta for the purpose of investigating the nickel deposits said to have been found in the Fond du Lac district, east of Lake Athabasca. The item is as follows:

"The British firm of Vicars and Maxim has sent an expedition into the Fond du Lac country, east of Lake Athbasca in Northern Alberta, to investigate the nickel deposits understood to occur in that region. The party, consisting of twenty-five engineers and a large number of assistants and laborers, is in charge of H. V. Dordier, who went to England some time ago in order to interest capitalsist in the district. The expedition left Edmonton three weeks ago, and as every effort was made to keep its object a secret, little was known of it until it was well on its way. The explorers will remain in the country from well over two years, and took with them $50,000 worth of machinery and $10,000 worth of provisions. The total cost will be about $100,000."

Value of Sunlight

Sunlight is one of the best and cheapest disinfectants at our disposal, and we should take advantage of this fact at every opportunity. In the construction of barns or shelters of any kind for animals, ample provision should be made for the admission of the maximum amount of sunlight. Southern exposure is desirable, that is, having the majority of the windows facing the south. The warmth thus provided in cold weather is desirable, and much of the excessive heat in summer can be avoided by providing suitable curtains or screens.

AUCTION SALE

Farm, Farm Stock and Machinery

Wednesday January 5th,

Having received instructions from J. W. and his son, J. R. Keith, who are going to B. C., I will sell at Public Auction the following property:

Improved Farm, being the N.W. Quarter of Section 33, Township 14, Range 25, W of the 4th Meridian. 1 mile south and 9 and one half miles west of Champion: 12 miles south and 4 and one half miles west of Vulcan. Containing 160 acres, more or less, all fenced. There is 100 acres under cultivation: 20 acres summerfallow; six acres hog pasture fenced with woven wire; the balance is in pasture; all can be cultivated. There is a house 16x32 well handy to house with abundance of good water; stable 16 x 32; granary 14 x 48, corral etc. There is a telephone in the house. This is a first class farm located in one of the best districts in Alberta where crop failure is practically unknown. One mile from Little Bow River where water for threshing purposes is always in abundance. Good road to market. Anyone wanting a good wheat farm will do well to at end this sale.

Terms: There is a mortgage of $1600 on the land. The purchaser will assume the mortgage and make a cash payment of one half of the purchase price received over and above the mortgage. Balance to be paid in two equal payments with interest at 6 per cent due November 1st, 1916 and November 1st, 1917. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash paid over the amount required. Possession will be given March 1st, 1916.

J. W. KEITH, Owner

Also there will be sold at the same time and place a Joint Sale of

26 HEAD OF HORSES

ranging in age from weaners to 13 years of age and as heavy as 1500 lbs. in weight. A great many of these horses are of the "Suffolk Punch" breed. They are a good lot to choose from.

26 HEAD OF CATTLE

Comprising some very good Milch Cows, some 1 and 2 year old Steers and Heifers

1 Top Buggy, Set Double Driving Harness, One 3 1-2 Moline Wagon

50 Chickens, Some Turkeys. Terms CASH

Full line of Farm Machinery on which the terms will be all sums of $10 and under cash Over that amount credit to November 1st, 1916 will be given purchaser on approved notes bearing 8 per cent interest. A discount of 8 per cent will be allowed for cash on credit amounts.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

J. W. and J. R. Keith, Owners

CLARENCE DAVIS
Auctioneer, Champion, Alta.

Carmichael & Trevethick
Clerks.

FIGHT OR PAY

What Did You Do--

to help the Empire's cause last year? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

There's Another Fellow--

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

Alston News

Mr. Harry Drummond left on Thurs for an extended visit.

Mr. E.Zang paid a visit to Calgary last week.

Miss J. Muir spent la t week in Calgary

Mr. T. Laurence visited in Calgary for the week-end.

Mr. G. Galbraith accompanied by Miss Lad e Galbraith left on Monday for a visit to Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Voisey and Mr. Arther Nelson left on Saturday for a visit to Lona and points north. Mr. Voisey has recently purchased a Ford car.

Mr. J. Hagarman returned on Thursday from a visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Clements left for a visit to Saskatoon and other points in Saskatchewan recently.

Mrs. Richardson returned from her visit to Alsace and left on Saturday for England, intending to sail from New York on the Philadelphian.

4 New Institutions Planned

At a recent conference of cabinet ministers from the western provinces, with the government of British Columbia, it was decided to recommend that the institute for imbeciles be in British Columbia, blind in Saskatchewan, defective children in Alberta, and incorrigible youths and the deaf and dumb in Manitoba, the new institutions to be ready by the fall of 1917.

An advisory board, including members of all the provinces, will have supervision. The capital cost of the building for each home is to be borne by the particular province in which it is located, but all will share proportionately in the maintenance. The standardization of school books and of normal schools was also proposed and a committee consisting of Dr. Robinson of British Columbia, John Ross of Alberta, Mr. McBall of Saskatchewan, and one to be chosen from Manitoba, will take steps to bring about the desired result.

New Train Service, Lomond.

Mr. L. A. Dobbin, the C. P. R. ticket agent at Medicine Hat, has sent the following notice to the 'Times' office of that city: While the present busy season for moving wheat continues there will be extra train service between Medicine Hat and Lomond via Suffield. The extra train will leave Medicine Hat at seven o'clock and return the following evening. This is only a temporary arrangement, and may be cancelled any time without notice.

President Wilson Married

President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were quietly married at Washington on Saturday evening at half past eight o'clock. The number of those present was 30. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington.

Mrs. Wilson was married in the travelling gown she wore to the train. The ceremony was followed by a buffet luncheon.

When the wedding was over and the congratulations of those present had been received Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left to spend their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., the journey being made in a special car attached to a special train Two of the White House automobiles were sent on ahead and the couple expect to spend their honeymoon motoring, golfing and walking over the mountain trails. The president will keep in close touch with affairs over special wires, and he and Mrs. Wilson will return to the White House on Jan. 3rd, the first public function at which they will be present will be the Pan-American reception on January 7th.

Arrangements are being made for the annual banquet in connection with this Lodge.

Bros. J. A. Tully, of Calgary, and A. M. Terrill of Lethbridge, were visitors to the Vulcan I. O. O. F. Lodge on Wednesday evening last.

Members of the Oddfellows Lodge are requested to remember the first meeting in the new year, as that is the one at which the officers for the coming year are appointed.

Mr. A. Roebuck of Champion left during the past few days for a three months visit to New Orleans.

The boys from the Claresholm Agricultural College will return to their homes for the Christmas holidays on, Thursday or Friday of this week.

The blacksmith shop opposite the R. Conlin livery stables on Neptune street commences business this week. Mr. McQueen, late of the T. B. LeBow blacksmith shop will run it.

The committee of the local Red Cross Society are busily making arrangements for a concert sometime in January, the proceeds of which will go towards the funds of the Society. The concert will include vocal and instrumental numbers as well as a sketch and a one-act play. Further announcement of the event will be made at a latter date.

Here is What You Are Looking For

Pocket Knives — Razors
Safety Razors — Silver Spoons
Silver Knives and Forks
Carving Sets
Electric Flash Light
Rifles — Skates — Sleighs
Express Wagons

A Beautiful High Oven Range For - $75.00

WOLFE & PETTMAN

VULCAN - - ALBERTA

Fax-Wilson Fun Co.

at the

Shimp Hall, Vulcan

Monday, December 27th

Tickets now on Sale at Kahler's Jewelery Store

Reserved Seats $1.00, 75c. Rush Seats 50c. Children 25c.

Electric Light FOR THE Country Home

Abundance of light and the convenience of electricity can no longer be classed as luxuries.

The better light afforded by the Tungsten lamp for reading and working, and the purer condition of the air, the reduction of fire risks makes electricity a home comfort.

A Farm Lighting Set at a Moderate Price

Our equipment consists of a low voltage Generator, Storage Battery, Automatic Control Panel and Gasolene Engine. However, our generator will operate with any gasolene engine so that if you already have this part of the equipment it is only necessary to buy the electrical apparatus to have an up-to-date plant.

Let us quote you a figure on the installation of one of these Plants. Write:

Northwestern Engineering and Supply Co., Ltd.
Calgary, Alta. Okotoks, Alta.

FOR SALE A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh shortly. Also Duroc Jersey pigs for sale.

J. A. Rushfeldt,
Vulcan, Alberta. D.15, t 6.

The Carmangay Sun has an announcement to the effect that Vulcan is to have a short course school in agriculture this winter. Although the deparment has been requested to this effect, nothing definite has been heard in town. Still we hope that it is so.

The Red Cross sale of cut flowers on Tuesday was a success, about $20 being realized, and this money will go towards the funds of the local branch of the Society. Sewing was also done and a number of bandages were made.

Xmas Photos Booklets Calendars

Photographs $6.00 Up

Post Cards, 15 and 1 Large Photo, $2.00

W. J. MORTON
Vulcan Studio,

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.90
" No. 2	.87
" No. 3	.82
" No. 4	.76
" No. 5	.71
" No. 6	.64
" Feed	58
Rejected No. 1	.81
" No. 2	78
" No. 3	.73
Oats, No. 2 C.W	27 ½
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.24½
" No. 1 Feed	.23½
" No. 2 Feed	.22½
Barley, No. 3	42
" No. 4	.37
Feed	.29
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.60
" , No. 2.C. W	1.57
" No 3, C.W	1.34
Rye	.65
Eggs	.40
Butter	.35
Creamery Butter	40
Spring Chicken	.09
Fowl	.04
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.7½
Dressed Hogs	.11
Potatoes	.40

We understand that Mr. G. P. Rowe who has been unwell for some time, is going south this week.